The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 362 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Week of Mr. T. C. KING.
Last Appearance of Signor DEVALLI.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 2,
The Performance will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth - - - Mr. T. C King
Lady Macbeth - - - Miss A. Parker
After which the Laughable Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., of
A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.
Mr. Simon Sparkes - - Mr. W. Ellerton
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his
Astounding Ascent and Descent.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.
Mr. Fank - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Tremor - - - Mr. Edward Parker
Doors, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, 4l 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Increased Attraction.
First appearance of the Celebrated MARIONETTES, whose Performance in London, Edinburg, &c., have been so highly successful, on the Magic Ladder.
The Concert Hall Opens at 8½ o'clock, with a great variety of Entertainments.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
Gardens open at 4½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.
A Grand Day Promenade This Day (Monday), at 2 o'clock. A Band will attend. Admission, 6d.

MADAME ERNESTINA
will give the
NINTH, being the last but THREE,
of her series of
READINGS on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
at Eight o'clock, in the
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO,
included in the programme, is the soul-stirring charge of the
LIGHT BRIGADE,
By Sir FRANCIS DOYLE, Bart.
This is the first time it was ever introduced to the public and is calculated to cause a thrilling sensation.
Tickets to be had at the usual places and at the door.

IRISH INSTITUTION.
GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A Collection of PAINTINGS by the ANCIENT MASTERS, consisting of a portion of Viscount Harberton's Collection, and of that belonging to the National Gallery of Ireland, IS OPEN on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS, from 12 to 6 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE PENNY. Catalogue, One Penny.
Reserved on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for Students and Subscribers to the Institution and their friends.
Annual Subscription—Gentlemen, £1 1s.; Ladies, 10s. 6d.

NOON PRAYER MEETING,
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on To-Morrow (TUESDAY), at Twelve o'clock.
Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the debate in the Corn-Exchange Meeting, on Monday Evening, July 2, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—" The Laws of 'the Holy Roman Church'—Are they Christian or Anti-Christian?"
Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear—bring your Bibles—get Mr. Caulfield to defend your cause; prove all things, and trust only in Christ.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.
The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES:
The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballincles.
Lady Hilton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Mountray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
P.S.—To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

NOTICE.—The Dowager Lady Fetherston and E. W. Fetherston Whitney, Esq., having appointed Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID to the Agency of their Newpass Estate, in the County of Westmeath, all Licenses to Shoot or Fish on that estate, or on the Ardagh Estates of the Dowager Lady Fetherston, in the County of Longford, must be henceforth countersigned by Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid.
All permissions not so countersigned are hereby withdrawn, and any person found trespassing after the notice will be prosecuted.
Dublin, July, 1860.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
65, DAME-STREET,
Dublin, 28th June, 1860.
The Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held here at 12 o'clock Noon, on Monday next, the 2nd July, 1860.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF CITY PRISONS.
TO CONTRACTORS.
The Board of Superintendence invite Tenders for the ERECTION and FITTING of a DRYING CLOSET in the RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN-LANE, in accordance with Plan and Specification, to be seen in the office of the City Engineer, in the City Hall, on each day, between the hours of Eleven o'clock a.m., and Four o'clock p.m.
Tenders to be endorsed "Drying Closet," addressed to the Board of Superintendence, and deposited in the Town Clerk's Office, before Four o'clock p.m., on July the 10th, 1860.
(By order)
JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.
Dated 30th June, 1860.

TO SLATERS.
THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS
of the North Dublin Union are desirous of Contracting with a competent person to keep the Roofs of the Workhouse Buildings in a proper state of repair for Twelve Months, from the 18th day of July next, according to a specification which is to be seen at the office of the Workhouse Master. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Tenders for Slating," will be received at my Office up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th of July.
(By order)
J. H. CREAN,
29th June, 1860. Clerk of the Union.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, late 7th Fusiliers, will reward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, to Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.,	.. ..	2s. 6d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.,	.. ..	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.,	.. ..	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family)		
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.		10s. 6d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.		
Without Medication	.. ..	2s. 6d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	.. ..	3s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	.. ..	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	.. ..	2s. 6d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad Spa-water Bath	.. ..	3s. 6d.

Artificial Chalybeate Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Druit-ish, Baroges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No charge is made for these accessaries, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE,
For the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages,
Founded 1850: Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY, 13th JULY, for the purpose of drawing the earnest attention of Protestants to this most important institution. There are at present 160 Orphans under the care of this society, and many others are seeking admission, while the funds are completely exhausted. The Very Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, Rev. A. M. Pollock, the Rev. W. P. Walsh, the Rev. G. W. Hamilton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Ch.
J. HUNTER MONAHAN, Ch.
Hon. Secs.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of the hot and contaminating temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripture, to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all humanity can be desired, combining the essential with the ornamental that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Prostitution are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quinn, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards may be provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Bankers—Mr. Wm. Brunswyn, 4, Lemon-place, Portobello.

Public Notices.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant of County Leitrim;
Lord Viscount MONCK,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILLE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff of County Dublin;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
The Honourable Major Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM J. ——,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq.;
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY MENLEY, Esq.
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAMES C. MILLER, Esq.
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT McENERY, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 31, Bernard-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be forwarded.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT'S CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
The Attorney-General for Ireland, having stated in the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel French, M.P., on Friday, the 29th June, 1860, that THE CROWN WAS REASONABLY AGENT THE SERVICES OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN IRELAND, it now only remains for the nobility and gentry of the country to unite in a movement of such national importance, and have one common loyal and patriotic object.
Noblemen and gentlemen desirous of furthering the movement will be pleased to forward their names to the Secretary, with a view to their being enrolled as Members of the Council.
Subscriptions and subscribers will be received by the treasurers.
Dublin, 29th June, 1860.

FEMALE MEETING.
TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT.
On This Day (MONDAY), July 2nd, at Noon, in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Mrs. THEOBALD, the well-known Temperance Lecturer, will address the Ladies of Dublin, with their children, to meet her in the Hall at Noon on Monday next, when she will address them.
No Gentlemen admitted.
Admission by Tickets at the usual places, and at the Door.
Body of the Hall, 6d., Galleries, 3d.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.
The Committee have fixed MONDAY, the 9th day of JULY next, as the last day for the receipt of Plans, Suggestions, and Communications under the above notice, and earnestly request all parties having Plans to submit, or Suggestions and Communications to offer, will send them in as early as possible—means the date fixed.
(By order)
ALEXANDER FARQUHAR.
Dated 12th June, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
22, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO BRAY.
During the Months of July, August, and September, Return Tickets will be issued from Harcourt-street to Bray, by the Ten a.m. Train on Monday, at
A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.
The holders of the tickets will be entitled to return to Harcourt-street, by any train on the same day (according to class), with the exception of that leaving Bray at 6-16 p.m.
N.B.—These tickets will not be available via Kingstown.
Westland-row, June 7th, 1860.
(By order)

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
RIVER SHANNON TRAFFIC.
On and after This (Monday), 2nd July, 1860, the Company's steamers now plying between Killaloe, and Athlone, and the Coach running between Limerick and Killaloe, will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 27th of June, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, a Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.		A.M.
Blanchardstown, about	5-12	Ferns Lock about	6-2
Clonsilla, "	5-20	Enfield, "	6-12
Lucan, "	5-26	Moyvalley "	6-23
Leixlip, "	5-32	Hill of Down, "	6-35
Maynooth, "	5-45	Kilbeggan, "	6-46
Kilcock, "	5-55		

And arrive in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from MULLINGAR at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1860.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE "DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS WOMEN."
Temporary Office—Society Room, St. Thomas' Church.
President—John La Touche, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-Gen. Colquhoun Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche & Co.
Committee:

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Wm. Fry, Esq.
Rev. William Marrable.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Mitchell.	Samuel Bewley, Jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. E. Trouton, Esq.
Honorary Secretaries:	
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Stawell Webb, Esq.

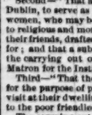
By whom subscriptions will be received. Also, at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or by any member of the Committee.
The midnight meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to this distressing subject of fallen women, a conference of clergymen and gentlemen of our city, was held on Thursday, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. Fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose position, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chains of their sins, should, indeed, awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergymen and gentlemen before referred to have resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save those lost ones; and to this end a Committee has been formed, consisting of the foregoing members.
The following resolutions have resulted from this conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a sub-committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the sub-committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The carrying out of these resolutions must involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters—whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the sufferings that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching; and if we punish not by on the other side may not be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of heaven.
The following sums have been already promised:—

John LaTouche, Esq.,	.....	.....	£50 0 0
Henry Bewley, Esq.,	.....	.....	50 0 0
William Fry, Esq.,	.....	.....	10 0 0
Robert Maddock, Esq.,	.....	.....	2 0 0
Charles Fitzgerald, Esq.,	.....	.....	1 0 0

URGENT APPEAL—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages, Founded 1850.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that a very great responsibility rested upon them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £50 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to receive them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

Rev. R. H. Johnson	.. ..	..	£1 0 0
Alexander, Esq.,	.. ..	..	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	.. ..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. West,	.. ..	..	1 0 0
A Gentleman,	.. ..	..	2 0 0
Thomas Bowling, Esq.,	.. ..	..	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	.. ..	..	1 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	.. ..	..	5 0 0
A Protestant	.. ..	..	5 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	.. ..	..	1 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.,	.. ..	..	2 0 0
General Hall,	.. ..	..	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,		..	2 0 0
Miss Ajmer,	.. ..	..	1 0 0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Ch. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Ch. } Secs.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Minister, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—
For Boston and New York, CONNAUGHT, 10th July.
Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £12; 2nd, £10 10s.; 3rd, £15 15s.; Steerage, £7. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—60s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

DUBLIN, KINGSTOWN, AND BALLYBRACK.
PIANOFORTE TUITIONS, LOGIERIAN SYSTEM.
A Young Lady (a pupil of Mrs. F. C. Allen, of Gardiner's-row), who has had much and successful experience in teaching, desires a few more tuitions either in Dublin or on the Kingstown line.—Address "A. B.," 19, Ranelagh-road.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Rev. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
WANTED, a Science Master; he must have been either a Scholar or a Moderator.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of certificated Assistants in the various branches of education.
References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service, BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Add pass Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
4, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Principal.
The daily performances of the past half year, combined, to a great extent, with the result of the recent Examinations, have entitled the following young gentlemen to
HONORS.
(The Names are given alphabetically.)
In Mathematics and Algebra (1st Rank)—Luther, G; Murray, J De B; Patterson, F; Reid, H; Salmon, J H. (2nd Rank)—Newton, W C; Sands, W; Stephens, A.
Supplementary Honors in Euclid only—Graham, J T; Jackson, W; Kean, H; Patterson, G; Salmon, G M; Simpson, J M; Stephens, A.
No Gentlemen admitted.
In Classics (1st Rank)—Luther, G; Salmon, J H; Stephens, A. (2nd Rank)—Newton, W C; Paterson, F; Sands, W.
Supplementary Honors in Latin only — Haughton, S; Haughton, J G; Salmon, G M; Simpson, M.
The progress of this pupil in the Greek language is unprecedented in the experience of the Principal.
In History and Geography, with Mapping (1st Rank)—Haughton, S; Jackson, W; Luther, G; Newton, W C; Paterson, F; Paterson, G; Reid, H; Salmon, J H; Simpson, M. (2nd Rank)—Graham, J T; Jackson, J; King, A; Luther, E; Murray, J De B; Salmon, G M; Sands, W; Simpson, J M; Simpson, M; Stanley, R; Stephens, A; Stephens, D.
Superior answering in History. Marked excellence in Mapping.
In Arithmetic, Manual and Mental. (1st Rank)—Haughton, S; Jackson, J; Jackson, W; Jackson, C; Luther, G; Murray, J De B; Paterson, F; Paterson, G; Reid, H; Salmon, J H; Stephens, D. (2nd Rank)—Graham, J T; Kean, H; Newton, W C; Salmon, G M; Sands, W; Simpson, J M; Stephens, A.
Supplementary Honors in Euclid only—Haughton, S; Murray, J De B; Newton, W C; Stephens, D.
Supplementary Honors in Latin only — Haughton, S; Haughton, J G; Salmon, G M; Simpson, M.
The progress of this pupil in the Greek language is unprecedented in the experience of the Principal.
In Book-keeping—(1st Rank)—Luther, G; Newton, W C; Reid, H; Sands, W; Stephens, D. (2nd Rank)—Jackson, J; Jackson, W; Paterson, F; Simpson, J M; Stephens, A.
In Writing (1st Rank)—Jackson, J; Jackson, W; Jackson, C; Murray, J De B; Paterson, F; Reid, H; Simpson, J M; Stephens, D. 2nd Rank—Graham, J T; Haughton, S; King, A; Newton, W C; Paterson, G; Sands, W; Stephens, A.
In Modern Languages—(First Rank)—Murray, J De B; Paterson, F; Salmon, G M; Stephens, A. (2nd Rank)—Jackson, J; Jackson, C; Newton, W C; Paterson, G; Reid, H; Salmon, J H; Sands, W; Simpson, J M; Simpson, M. Supplemental Honors—To Graham, J T; Haughton, S.
Monsr. Lauven's Promiums—(in 1st Class)—1, Paterson, F; 2, Stephens, A; 3, Sands, W. (in 2nd Class)—1, Paterson, G; 2, Reid, H.
Examinations were held and Prizes awarded in the Holy Scriptures at Christmas and Easter.
Proficiency in the English language, in all its branches, proportioned to the standing of the pupils, is rather insisted on, as a matter of course, than regarded as subject of reward.
It should be stated, however, that the distinction of being the best reader in the school belongs to Mandell, H Ro.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE,
15, RUTLAND-SQUARE, EAST.
Doctor J. LARDNER BURKE, Ex-Scholar, T.C.D., Master.
At the Midsummer Examinations the following Pupils obtained Honors in their respective Classes:—
The Half-yearly General Answering Premiums (1st Rank)—Masters Long, H. Leech, Caulfield, T. Reeves, Haigh Tweedy, Scott, Herring. (2nd Rank)—Birch, Norman, Mycelith, H. L. Burke. (3rd Rank)—Baker, MacNeill, W. Shore, Jones Staveley, Smith.
Classics (1st Rank)—H. Leech, Long, Tweedy, Haig, Scott, Merdith, F. L. Dwyer, H. L. Burke, Ferguson, L. R. Hamilton, Poe, (2nd Rank)—T. Reeves, C. Leech, Caulfield, Birch, Scott, C. Richardson, Faris, MacNeill, Bourke, M'Kay, C. E. Dwyer, Wells, Stokes.
Mathematics (1st Rank)—Caulfield, Baker, Bayley, Birch, Boyle, Norman, Tweedy. (2d Rank)—Blunden, Binett, W. Creery, Faris, Griffin, Handy, Scott. (3d Rank)—T. Reeves, E. Beausire, Boyle, A. Creery, Loftie, Phepoe, Seymour.
Natural Philosophy (1st Rank)—Scott, W. Shore, Boyle, Birch. (2d Rank)—Caulfield, Kirkpatrick, Smithson, Tweedy, Baker, F. Shore. Department Dr. Lover's Lectures (1st Rank)—Caulfield, Birch, Scott, Baker, R. Beausire, Malcolm, smithson, Kirkpatrick, Handy, W. Shore, Alfred Loveley, Albert Loveley, Carpenter, Blood, Tweedy, Seymour, Blunden, Bayley, Loftie, Reid, Ferguson, Bourke.
Elocution—(1st Rank)—F. Beausire, A. Creery, Hare, Smithson, Malcolm, C. Richardson, W. Shore, M'Kay, H. L. Burke. (3d Rank)—Kirkpatrick, Baker, Bayley, Handy, O'Neill, Scott, Meredith, D. Richardson, F. Shore, Wm. Ray, Boyle, Seymour, Briscoe, P. Reeves, R. Staveley, Brady, John Staveley, Pe ring, Jones Staveley, E. Burke.
History (1st Rank)—T. Reeves, Caulfield, Smithson, Haig, MacNeill, Scott, F. L. Dwyer, D. Richardson, Perrins, Malden, Mercer, (2nd Rank)—Birch, Tweedy, Norman, Baker, Jamby, W. Shore, Meredith, W. E. Gifford, H. L. Burke, John Staveley, Stokes, Jones Staveley, Smith.
Geography (1st Rank)—T. Reeves, C. Leech, Caulfield, Smithson, Tweedy, Haig, Norman, Scott, Handy, Burke, F. L. Dwyer, W. E. Gifford, J. R. Gifford, H. L. Burke, F. Hamilton, C. E. Dwyer, L. R. Hamilton, Poe, Perring. (2nd Rank)—Haig, Birch, W. Shore, Seymour, Phepoe, Faris, Carpenter, M'Kay, Meredith, R. Hickman, F. Shore, Wells, Stokes, Ferguson, Alfred Loveley, John Staveley, Mercer, Smith.
English Grammar (1st Rank)—Caulfield, T. Reeves, Birch, Smithson, Scott, W. Shore, H. L. Burke, F. Hamilton, Mercer. (2nd Rank)—Haig, Tweedy, Faris, Malcolm, M'Neill, D. Richardson, Stokes, Jones, Staveley, E. Burke.
Writing (1st Rank)—C. Leech, Caulfield, T. Reeves, Birch, Tweedy, Handy, Malcolm, Blunden, W. Reeves, F. Hamilton, Alfred Loveley. (2nd Rank)—Haig, Norman, W. Creery, Blood, Faris, Binett, Phepoe, R. Staveley, Briscoe, L. R. Hamilton, Ferguson, Poe, Albert Loveley.
Arithmetic (1st Rank)—T. Reeves, Caulfield, Baker, Norman, Tweedy, Haig, Blunden, Malcolm, Scott, Handy, C. Richardson, R. Staveley, F. L. Dwyer, D. Richardson, R. Hickman, Meredith, L. R. Hamilton, F. Hamilton, John Staveley, C. E. Dwyer. (2nd Rank)—Kirkpatrick, Bayley, Birch, Boyle, A. Creery, Smithson, Binett, W. Creery, Griffin, Faris, Carpenter, M'Kay, Meredith, D. Richardson, F. Shore, Wells, Stokes, Ferguson, Alfred Loveley, John Staveley, Mercer, Smith.
Mental Arithmetic (1st Rank)—Caulfield, Baker, Norman, Tweedy, Haig, Blunden, Malcolm, Scott, Handy, C. Richardson, W. Shore, Meredith, R. Staveley. (2nd Rank)—T. Reeves, C. Leech, Birch, Haig, Norman, Tweedy, Malcolm, Scott, Handy, C. Richardson, W. Shore, Meredith, R. Staveley. (2nd Rank)—T. Reeves, C. Leech, Birch, Haig, Norman, Tweedy, Malcolm, Scott, Handy, C. Richardson, W. Shore, Meredith, R. Staveley. (2nd Rank)—Graham, J T; Haughton, S; King, A; Newton, W C; Paterson, G; Reid, H; Salmon, J H; Sands, W; Simpson, J M; Simpson, M; Stanley, R; Stephens, A; Stephens, D.
Monsr. Lauven's Premiums—(in 1st Class)—1, Paterson, F; 2, Stephens, A; 3, Sands, W. (in 2nd Class)—1, Paterson, G; 2, Reid, H.
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Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c.
SPECIAL LIST.
No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, beautifully situated, containing 7 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coach-house, stable, and well-cultivated garden.
No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, having fine sea views, containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coach-house, and stable, &c.
No. 3—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing on about 7 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, kitchen-house, and stable.
No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of the sea, containing 3 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' do to, W. C., and convenient basement.
No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, situated in a private avenue, within 3 minutes' walk of railway and baths, containing 3 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coach-house, and stable.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the Bay, and surrounding scenery, containing 3 reception-rooms, and from 3 to 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, W. C., coach-houses and stables, &c.
Nos. 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, situated at Monkstown, will be Let with or without Rts for any term ag

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their requisite Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the Leading British Markets for the present season.

A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES.
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS.
Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILK ,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
New Dress Textures,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huze Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets,
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting.
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Children's Dress.
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.,
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MY READY-MADE STOCK
Is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
72, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
11, CLARENDON-STREET.
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s.,
consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by 20 per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN;

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE,"
BRIAR ROOT PIPES.—So Cool this hot weather!
Can be had at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KERRIVE'S,
(LATE HEFFERNAN'S)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

DISEASES OF HORSES, DOGS, OXEN AND SHEEP,
AND SOUNDNESS OF HORSES.
MR. FERGUSON,
Veterinary Surgeon to the Queen;
R. Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; successful Candidate for the Gold Medal at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c.,
May be consulted at
THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION,
HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN,
(OFF GRAFTON-STREET).
Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.
Fee for Advice, personally or by letter, Half a Guinea. If by letter, to be prepaid.

LIQUID GAS 4s. 6d. Per GALLON.
BELMONTINE OIL, 6s. 6d. "
PARAFFINE OIL, 3s. 2d. "
And Lamps for Burning the above.
GEORGE DIXON'S
LAMP AND OIL WAREROOMS,
1 AND 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET.
(Continuation of Hollis-street, Merrion-square.)

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. have largely increased their Saddlery Department, which is under the charge of a practical Foreman of much experience.
The Stock includes First-class Carriage and Gig Harness, best London made Saddlery, Whips, Horse Clothing, and a general variety of every article requisite for the Stable and Coachhouse.
Repairs promptly attended to.
House Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

MOTTU'S WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variation of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
MOTTU, MARSH AND CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

There has been a continuation of the demand which we last week noticed, and a confirmation of our expectations that the Bank return made up to Wednesday night would show far different results from those which we have lately been noticing. There is generally a demand at the Bank, during the closing of the books of transfer, for Consols or New Three Per Cents. but this is further enhanced at present by the rather higher rates on the Stock Exchange, and the outer market where money is in fair demand at £4¼ per cent., that price being the average as it ranges in value from £4 to £4¼ per cent. The demand on the Stock Exchange is altogether due to the cause to which we alluded last week—namely the large amount of accumulation in the hands of the dealers as they are unable to push them off while the present stagnation continues. Indeed, complaints are general of the complete absence of business, and this is principally due to an over amount of caution, on the part of the public, who have been much influenced by the state of the weather appearing unfavourable to the good saving of the crops, but at the same time money was kept aloof from investment, awaiting the terms upon which the Government loans were to be issued—of the former, Messrs Baring have invited tenders, and the terms are for the loan of £8,000,000, a £4½ per cent. stock for that amount, which is to be issued at 92 per cent. The first instalment to be £10 per cent., and payable on allotment; the second instalment, £15 per cent.; the third, £10 per cent; the fourth, £10 per cent.; the fifth, £15 per cent.; the sixth, £10 per cent; and the seventh, and last, being one of £22 per cent., the instalments being payable each succeeding month commencing the 16th of the present month.

The Bank of England return is, as we have stated, not so good this week, except for the profits of the Bank. The great addition in the requirements for accommodation is best shown by the large increase in the the amount of the "Other securities," being to the extent of £937,700. The circulation has increased but £150,966, having been partly counteracted by the increase of £639,122 in the public deposit, owing to the heavy quarterly payments to Revenue, and the increase of £238,000 in the other deposits. The "Rest" has increased slightly while in the reserve there has been a decrease of £79,326.

The Bullion has increased only £53,500; but it will appear, no doubt, greater next week owing to the heavy arrivals of specie which have taken place during the week—no less than 5 vessels having arrived from Australia, with an aggregate of about £324,000, while 226,000 have been received from the West Indies and the Pacific, and £249,000 from America,—making in all over £799,000. Several vessels are still due, and may be daily expected. Against the arrivals however, we may expect that the shipments of silver will be very heavy, especially so, owing to the loss of the Malabar, in consequence of which, shipments will be found necessary to replace a considerable portion of the specie on board, and which amounted to upwards of £80,000.

The Stock markets have been extremely dull, with scarcely any disposition on the part of the public to support the market. The causes of this we have already referred to. Political influences are for the time unrelieved, and as that last link of the old Napoleon dynasty has been at last severed, it will remain to be seen whether the late President of the Council exercised such control over the ambitious designs of his nephew. The Dublin market was proportionately dull with London one, and the lists exhibited a greater paucity of dealings than usual. In to-day's market, prices were somewhat steadier; but business was still very limited. There were no dealings in Consols for Cash, or July account; for the advanced account, however, they were steady at the quotations. New 3 per cent. Stock was firm for cash at the highest quotations; they were also steady at the quoted prices for August. The last Office Debentures were steady at the former rotation, and Dundalk and Enniskillen £5 per cent. Railway Debentures were done at par. Banking Shares were not much inquired for. Nationals, however, showed a jump of 20s. per share, closing steadily. Hibernian Shares were all in good demand, not excepting Hibernicus, though they show a fall of 16s. 3d. per share. Banking Shares were all weaker in tone. There were buyers of Barravores. Carysforts were steady at the quotation. Connorees were done at 23s. and at 22s. 6d. were at the former, buyers at the latter price. Generous fine Shares were offered, as also Mining Company of Ireland, at 14; Wicklow Coppers also were on sale. Railway Shares were without much change. Belfast and Northern Counties were steady. Of Cork and Bandon there were buyers, as also of Belfast Junctions, which were offered at an advance. Of Wicklows there were buyers, but Great Southern Stock was rather dull. There were no dealers in Midlands to-day. Limerick were on sale at £61 reduction on the last price. Preference Shares no changes. Great Southern £4 Debenture Stock was steady. Dundalks and Limerick Ordinary Shares were offered.

Miscellaneous Shares no alteration. Sellers of Dublin Gas, and buyers of Grand Canal Stock at last quotations.

Sellers at 59.

The half-yearly statement of accounts of the Mining Company of Ireland was issued to-day, and seems to be a very favourable one. The profits on the working of the half year have amounted to nearly £8,300, and this has enabled the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of £8 per cent., which will absorb £5,600, leaving a balance of £2,700 to be carried to the next account. A novel feature seems to be the recovery from the new flue of a quantity of lead valued at upwards of £1,000, showing the care with which the operations of the company are carried on, the Collieries appear to show more than usually profitable results, but, as the half-yearly meeting will be held on Thursday, we will defer any further remarks until next week.

At a special meeting of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, held on Friday, it was resolved to give every encouragement to the progress of the bill now before Parliament for the extension of railways in West Cork, in connection with the Cork and Bandon line.

The Customs duties for the past week amounted to £19,838 4s. 2d., thus—

Tea	£6,366	2 8
Sugar	1,575	5 4
Refined ditto	661	16 6
Coffee	54	7 9
Wine	1,314	13 7
Spirits	794	8 6
Tobacco	8,110	5 11
Timber	181	9 8
Miscellaneous	449	13 3
	£19,838	4 2

The following remarks on the Metal Market we copy from the "Mining Journal":—

Remarks.—The state of our market remains almost unchanged; prices are tolerably well maintained, but the demand at present is insufficient to justify higher rates.

Copper.—Since the reduction to 11¼d per lb. several orders for manufactured have been executed, mostly for shipment to India; the accounts, however, by the last mail are unfavourable, and it is very doubtful whether the decline will be the means of increasing the demand from that quarter. Stocks are large, and prices for nearly all kinds are reported lower in the Calcutta market. Inquiries are made for foreign, but at prices below sellers' rates—Burra Burra, £105; Copiapo, £100, nominally.

Iron.—Orders appear to be again decreasing, and although ironmasters quote £5 5s to £5 10s for rails, it is questionable whether buyers would exceed £5 for ordinary sections and specifications, cash terms; the latter price was taken a short time since, which gave a slight impetus to the market for a short time, but now higher rates are asked, comparatively few orders are given out. Merchant bars have been in less request, and no change from former quotations has taken place. Staffordshire kinds are still quoted as before; contracts, however, are of a very limited character. Swedish bars are neglected, and to effect sales holders must make a considerable concession. Scotch pigs, the last few days, have assumed an upward tendency, reported to have arisen in consequence of speculative purchases; although the price is low at the present time there is no prospect of an advance being maintained for any length of time; the slight rise effected may be looked upon as merely a temporary reaction; the price has run up from 50s 3½d to 51s 3d, cash paid. Shipping iron in makers' hands can be bought about 6d per ton under warrants.

Lead.—There is still a very quiet market, but holders are not pressing sales to the prejudice of their trade; at the same time, offers of 2s 6d to 5s per ton below current rates might not be declined by all sellers. Foreign is scarce at present rates.

Spelter.—Second-hand parcels continue to change hands at £20 5s, but even this price is not readily obtained; to realise for immediate cash £20 would have to be taken. Importers are unable to compete with second-hand lots, and buyers are disinclined to pay more than the price quoted, at which business has been transacted in the market, consequently sales are limited.

Tin.—In English no alteration is announced, and smelters are again supplying in small quantities at market rates. Straits has changed hands at £132, short prompt. The Dutch sale of Banca took place yesterday, comprising 151,513 slabs, sold at 79½ fl., usual conditions. The market in Amsterdam has since stiffened, and higher rates are demanded.

Tin-Plates.—The market is dull, and the quotations unaltered.

Steel.—Swedish is easier, and more offering for arrival.

Quicksilver.—Very little enquiry.

The meeting of the Carysfort Mining Company will be held this day, when a favourable report will be presented. The statement of accounts will show an expenditure of £3,423 10s. 11d. during the past half-year, and a balance of £1,483 19s. 8d. brought forward to the next account. To the proceedings at the meeting we will again refer.

Of the Copper ores sold at Swansea, on Tuesday, 546 tons were contributed by Irish companies, out of a total of 1,780 tons—viz., Berehaven, 437 tons; and Knockmahon, 109 tons.

The dividends on Mining Shares declared during the month of June have amounted to £66,739.

The following return, ex racted from the Dublin Shipping List, shows the principal shippers of porter for the week ended this day:—

	Hogshead.
Guinness & Co., ...	1,410
Manders & Co., ...	508
Findlater & Co., ...	465
Jarvy and Son, ...	227
Jameson, Pim, & Co., ...	226
Watkins & Co., ...	170
P. and J. Sweetman, ...	144
Braun, Price, & Co., ...	66

The following were the foreign arrivals this week:—Johanne from Helsingborg, wheat; St. Louis, Marig, wheat; Nouvelle Eugenie, Nantes, wheat; Speed, Barbadoes, sugar; William, Belize, mahogany; Midas, Barbadoes, sugar.

The following vessels cleared outwards for foreign ports:—General Bing, for Miramichi; William Kisher, do.; Eugenie, Quebec; Choice, do.; Bertha, Archangel; Alma, do.; Vickenger, Odessa; Mazeppa, Odessa.

The following are the latest quotations:—

	June 30	June 23
Consols	94	shut
New Three per cents.	92½	93
Belfast and Ballymena	90	3d
Cork and Bandon	14	14
Cork and Passage	11	11½
Dublin and Drogheda	45½	6½
Dublin and Kingstown	75	75
Dublin and Wicklow	261	261
Dundalk and Enniskillen	55	55
Great Southern and Western ..	13¾	14
Irish South Eastern	113	114
Midland Great Western	52	52½
Waterford and Limerick	24	24½
Bank of Ireland	241	241
Hibernian	3¾	3¾
National	64	64½
Royal	26	26½
Atlantic	5	5
City of Dublin	100	100
Steam Ship Building Co. ..	5¾	5¾
Dundalk	99	99
Carysfort	10s 6d	10s 6d
Connorree	23s 0d	24s
General Mining Company	14	14½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13½	13½
Wicklow Copper	6¼	6¼
Alliance Gas	9	9
Grand Canal	37	36
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	5¼	5¼

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Ditto for Account, August	..	92½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	92½ ½
Ditto for new account, August ..	..	92½ ½
LOCAL DEBENTURES.		
Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent of £97 6s 2d		93½
BANKS.		
National Bank	..	63½
STEAM.		
City of Dublin Issue 1856	..	50
Atlantic (Limited)	..	5¼
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building ..		5¾ xd
MINES.		
Carysfort (Limited)	..	10 6ds
Connorree (Limited)	..	23s 22s 6d
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	..	4¾
RAILWAYS.		
Belfast and Northern Counties	..	46 xd
Dundalk and Enniskillen	..	11
Dublin and Drogheda	..	—
Do. Thirds	..	25
Great Southern and Western	..	115
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.		
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, class D, ..		25
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A ..		10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual		99½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Patriotic Insurance	..	4¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	94¼	94¼				
Ditto for Account	94¼					94¼ ¾
3 per cent. Reduced		94¼				
New 3 per cent. Stock ...	92½	92¾	92¾		92¾	92¾ ¾
Ditto for Account	92½		92¾	92¾		92¾
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 30.

	OPENING PRICES.				CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
Account, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
New Threes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	92½
NOON PRICES.						
Consols Money, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
Account, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
New Threes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	92½
1 P.M. PRICES.						
Consols Money, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
Account, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
New Threes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	92½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.						
Consols Money, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
Account, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼
New Threes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93 ¼
CLOSING PRICES.						
Consols Money, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼ ¾
Account, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼ ¾
New Threes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	93¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 92¾; Eastern Counties, 55¾; account 55¾; Great Western 69¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western money, 94¾; Midlands account, 118; Yorkshire Newcastle and Berwick, 96½; account 96; York and North Midland, money 81¾. Consols opened at 93¼, they are now rather buyers at ¼. Shares opened dull at last night's rates, but have improved about ¼ per cent. and are very firm in tone at advanced rates. Canadian firmer. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened without alteration, and although there was increased gloominess of the weather the market closed with a rather firm tone. Several purchases in behalf of the public were the chief cause of the steadiness, but the expectation that the Russian Loan will not be taken likewise experienced influence. Demand for discount to-day has been very active, and at the Bank a considerable amount of business has been done. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. Another sum of £40,000 in Austrian gold was taken to the Bank. There has been no important feature in the market for British Railway Stocks to-day, and the business done has been very limited. The colonial produce markets during the week have not experienced any important change, and a quiet tone prevailed at the close.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds to-day were somewhat firmer. The tendency to improvement would perhaps have been more strongly observable, but for the continuance of unsettled weather. The pressure for money likewise exercised a restraining influence. The dealers to-day were glad to renew a number of loans at the Bank. The share markets were dull, except as regards Canadian Railway, which exhibited a partial recovery. The commercial demand for money to-day was generally heavy, the quarter terminating to-morrow. The demand upon the Stock was of a pressing character. The terms in the open market being quarter to ½ per cent. above the bank minimum. The market will be active next week as a large amount of bills mature on the 4th of July.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds are rather firmer to-day. Notwithstanding the continuance of the extremely unsettled weather, and the receipt of somewhat lower prices from Paris, Consols are quoted about ¼ per cent better than yesterday afternoon. British Railway market likewise firmer.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 30.—Short supply of farmers' wheat, which has gone off quietly at 1s. per quarter advance on the prices of this day week. More inquiry for south country and foreign, but holders have not been numerous. Flour very firm, but not brisk; barley rather firmer; oats still drooping in prices, and demand slack; beans and peas sell steadily at late prices. Weather fine.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 3d; mixed warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 4½d; No. 3, 49s 9d to 50s. Market very firm and advancing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 30.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market unchanged.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 30.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 30.—White wheat, 31s 6d; oats, 15s to 17s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of English grain this week have been small; fair of foreign wheat and barley, and large of oats. A portion of the English wheat left over from Monday has been sold at about that day's prices. The demand for foreign continues to be very limited, but where sales are effected former rates are insisted upon. Barley is in fair demand at the extreme prices of Monday. The value of beans and peas is unaltered. The oat trade is very heavy, and sales of all but the finest qualities difficult.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat, 338 qrs. ..	60s 9d	Rye, .. qrs. ..	0s 0d
Barley, — qrs. ..	0s 0d	Beans, 10 qrs. ..	45s 0d
Oats, 379 qrs. ..	21s 4d	Peas, .. qrs. ..	0s 0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English,	1010 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1930 sks
Scotch,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—
Irish,	.. ..	.. ..	1560 ..	.. ..	.. ..	—
Foreign,	12,740 ..	4290 ..	36,770 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3660 sks 5070 brls

KINGSFORD & LAY.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, JULY 2.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors: Introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Friday; Agricultural Museum every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LEINSTER GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Macbeth," "Millner's Holiday," "Deeds of Dreadful Note."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Halifax, Boston, &c.) .. .. Ten a.m., June 28.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, via Southampton, are forwarded by the French packet only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,928 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

THE TAILOR'S ART.

WE do not consider it judicious to inform the public that we possess extraordinary, almost supernatural, powers of cutting. We believe, how ever, we are conversant with the BEST AND MOST APPROVED METHODS; we are careful in our measurements, WE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DIRECTIONS OF GENTLEMEN ORDERING; and the natural result is, that we produce, without giving our customers a world of nonsense, Bradford's Almanack.

WELL-FITTING GARMENTS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers.
1857.
THOROUGHLY SEASONE

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS
we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of, we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 41, GRAFTON-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder will cease if the following facts are borne in mind:—

That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rents and taxes are very little, for we commenced with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out we are selling at extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prize Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., &c., are perfect gems, lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrity of the Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has aided the former Customers of the House, both old and young, to ask themselves the question,

"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?"

And thousands have returned, and are delighted at seeing once more upon the Trading-stage that old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of

M'YAHON AND CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

Just Published—Price sixpence, by post Sevenpence.

THE DUBLIN CHURCH INSTITUTION and its Charge for Vaccine Lymph, viewed in relation to Vaccination and the prevalence of Smallpox in England and Ireland. By W. LOBB, M.D., M.R.C.S.

"Dr. Lobb deserves the thanks of the profession and the public for having drawn attention to the subject."—*British Medical Journal of June 30.*

W. B. KELLY, 8, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 2.

"THE battle of the Constitution must be fought at the registries." In vain can the nation regard with pride the superiority of Conservative leaders, in eloquence, statesmanship, or principle. A battle is not won merely because the services of experienced generals are available. The rank and file must be numerous, loyal, and well trained. We have had experience of the unblushing corruption which the self-styled Bayards of Radicalism habitually adopt when a vote is to be purchased. Money expended in bribing constituencies is a profitable investment. It secures for a time to a party which, like the grave and the horse-leech never cry enough, opportunities for multiplying lucrative situations and filling them with their supporters. The only way to render nugatory the corruption of Whig-Radicalism is to secure a majority of honest and independent voters. The property of England is mainly in the possession of Conservatives, but Conservatism, being in general defensive, is at a disadvantage when opposed to a party at the same time aggressive and unscrupulous. The Conservative Registration Association was founded, about a year since, for the purpose of placing upon the registry the names of all Conservatives entitled by property to the franchise. How effectively this society has worked may be seen from the results of every recent election. Wherever a Radical has been removed from the House by the decision of an election committee or by death, there a Conservative has been chosen to fill his place. The narrow majority by which the clever resolution of Lord John Russell usurped place, has already disappeared. The defeat on the Church Rates Bill—for a majority so small in number as 14 on such a question was virtually a defeat; the increasing minorities against the Reform Bill; the negation of the "compensation" clause of the Irish Church Bill all show clearly that the Cabinet exists only by sufferance. Much has been done by the Registry Association during the last year, and another year opens with hopeful prospects. On the 20th of this month every man entitled to the franchise will be invited to place his name on the registry, and it was to celebrate past success, and infuse spirit into coming exertions, that the great Conservative Banquet was held on Friday evening.

The Banquet was in every way a success. The ong array of Members of Parliament present is quite sufficient to prove that the Conservative party is closely united, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of pretended friends to sow dissension. Mr. Disraeli is one of the people. He has founded his fortune and built up his fame solely by personal exertion. He owes nothing to some tyrant ancestor of Pictish or Norman blood. He has been made the recipient of all assaults, and a world of energy was displayed to drive him by calumny from his position as leader of the Conservative Commons of England. The admirable tactics directed by Mr. Disraeli during the last session have beaten down the enemy's majority, and placed the Cabinet at his mercy. The greatest unanimity prevails throughout the Conservative ranks, and if the party is worthy of such leaders as Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, so loyal a party feels that it possesses leaders worthy of themselves.

But the Banquet was also of importance for the announcement made by Sir J. Pakington. Leaving "clever artifices" to a disingenuous opponent. The Conservative leaders "will not seek office by any "factious manœuvres, but, at the same time, are ready "and willing, at any moment, to assume any responsibility which it might be its duty to undertake in "furtherance of the welfare of the country and the "defence of its institutions." The period for undertaking that responsibility cannot be far distant. The country is wearied of a Ministry which is not so much senile as imbecile. What measure has been passed during a Session from which so much was expected? A Treaty has been made with France which has ended in dismal failure. The income tax has been raised to a war level to supply the deficiency created by that bribe to France. The Reform Bill has "dropped through," to the joy of every honest man inside the House or out of it. All the electric currents driven into it by the out-door agents of the Ministry could not galvanise such an abortion of "dead earth." We have yet to provide for the additional expenses of the Chinese war, and for the National Defences. A supplemental estimate will be required, not merely for the Galway subsidy, but for the vital necessities of the Kingdom.

But, more than all, the country is disgusted at the position occupied by England in her foreign relations. As Foreign Secretary, and yet usurping the special functions of Home Secretary, Lord John Russell has been too much engaged in fencing with Walewski to prepare a proper measure of Reform, and too anxious to revolutionise the Constitution at home to care for the dignity of the State abroad. With one hand he has encouraged revolution; with the other he has signed away to despots the nationality of provinces. Italy must be one and undivided, yet he suffers Italian territory to be wrested from that Italy without remonstrance. This Foreign Minister who was to make the name of England respected, if not feared, abroad, has turned the Foreign-Office into a mere registry for the decrees of France.

The words spoken by Sir J. Pakington will infuse new life and vigour into the Conservative party. Hitherto, Lord Derby hesitated to assume the reins of Government. It will be a fearful task to unravel the complicated tangle of home and foreign policy. Still, there are times when to shrink from responsibility, however great, is to ruin, not a party, but the country; and when it is no less treason to permit a reckless Ministry to destroy the State than to originate the measures intended to be destructive.

THE answer given by the Irish Attorney-General to Colonel French, on Friday night, narrows the question respecting Volunteer Corps for Ireland very considerably. Colonel French inquired whether the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown had been directed to the 42nd of George III., c. 66, which enabled the Government "to avail itself of the services of any corps of volunteers which it was pro"posed to embody." The reply of Mr. Deasy is to the effect that, although the Crown was enabled to accept the services of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, yet no power existed either to regulate or control those corps when once levied, and even the commanding officer was equally destitute of authority. All the Crown could do, he thought, was to disband the corps, and to compel them to return to store their arms and accoutrements. But even this power would secure all that is required. A Volunteer Corps would never hesitate to submit to proper regulation and control while the Crown had the power of disbanding and disarming it. But why not authorise the same rules which prevail in England to be extended to Ireland? A very short Bill, simply extending the English regulations to this country, would be sufficient. Irishmen will willingly submit to the same rules which bind their countrymen in London. If the Government really intended to defend this country in case of invasion, the defect of the Irish law would have long since been remedied. The subject has been delayed designedly till the close of the Session, and when at last public excitement required that some decision should be arrived at, the discovery is made that regulations which could be amended in twenty-four hours were defective. There is even yet time to carry through the House a bill simply extending the English Volunteer system to Ireland. We are not by any means content to rest the safety of all that is dear to us on earth upon the valour or discipline of 45,000 Militiamen, called out when invasion had actually taken place.

The *Times* on the two most recent examples of Bourbon Duplicity:—

It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for the world that the art of the legitimate Princes of Europe does not equal their unscrupulousness. If they joined long and patient cunning to their political dishonesty, if they were capable of acting in union, if they saw the ulterior effects of their acts, if they had even the bad knowledge of human nature possessed by the Jesuits of the old time, they would be formidable opponents to liberty. But, happily, Legitimacy in this age exhibits itself as void both of morality and genius. Machiavelli would find in a Bourbon of the present day a willing, but an utterly incapable pupil. Within a few days we have found the King of Naples suddenly converted to the principles which his family had hated and proscribed for years. A tyrant, and the son of a tyrant, a Prince reigning by the support of the foulest system of police, and keeping men of character and station in prison for no other fault than that they trusted his father, has suddenly become a patriotic and constitutional sovereign. He has espoused with enthusiasm the popular cause as understood, not in his own country, but in Sardinia. He has not been content with promising a just and beneficent administration, but he has granted Parliamentary institutions; and not only is Naples to be a free state, but it is to join in the so-called revolutionary policy of Sardinia. The Power which Austria and the Bourbons and the Pope and the petty Princes of Italy and the King of Naples themselves have been vilifying for years is now to be the pattern for the regenerated kingdom of the Two Sicilies. An alliance offensive and defensive is to be formed with it. The tricoloured flag has been hoisted at the Royal Castle, and by the very ships of war which have returned from the bombardment of Messina. A Ministry has been formed of

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, SATURDAY.—Letters from Naples to 26th inst. announce the publication of a Royal decree, dated "Portici," the 3rd article of which runs as follows:—An understanding is to be brought about with the King of Sardinia in reference to the common interests of the two crowns in Italy. The police administration was quite disorganised—the chiefs were concealed—the King was still ill.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The "Moniteur" of this morning announces the presentation to the Corps Legislatif of the project of law relative to the coming out of 100,000 men of the class 1860. The "Moniteur" states that the report on the Budget of 1861 has been laid before the Corps Legislatif.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY.—Since the meeting of the Germanic Sovereigns at Baden, the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Merther, has had several conferences with Count Reichberg, with the object of bringing about a perfect understanding between Austria and Prussia. The fact that Austria no longer insists upon a guarantee of the integrity of her dominions will greatly facilitate such an understanding.

ITALY.

ROME, JUNE 26TH.—The Pope, on occasion of the anniversary of his installation, commuted the punishment of 70, out of a total number of 212 political prisoners; on the previous day two battalions of Irish volunteers entered barracks at Rome. The desertions from the Swiss regiments continued.

NAPLES.

JUNE 29TH.—A state of siege has been established; the city is quiet. The state of Baron Brensier is satisfactory. The Constitution has not yet been published.

NAPLES, 29TH JUNE.—The health of Baron Brenier is improving, and he will soon be able to resume his functions as Ambassador. The King sends to the French Embassy twice a day to inquire about his health.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JULY 1.—It is asserted that Switzerland will submit to the conference the following question only:—Is it in the interest of Europe and the neutrality of Switzerland to leave the Sumptich Pass perfectly accessible to France, without demanding any fresh guarantees? Should this question obtain a solution unsatisfactory to Switzerland, she will confine herself to taking cognisance of the declaration to which France engaged herself—to assume all the military obligations resulting from article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna. Switzerland would, besides, claim the right, in case of war, of military occupying the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigney. Switzerland would also state her reserves, to the insertion of which the protocols of the conference should demand, and would maintain in principle, all the rights which are granted to her by Treaties.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUNDAY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s s.s. Ceylon, with the heavy portion of the above mail, has arrived here. She brings 185 passengers, £1,349 in specie, and 1,421 bales of silk, valued at £140,000. The Ripon left Gibraltar for the East, on the 26th ult. H.M.S. Supply, from Plymouth, had arrived at Gibraltar. Martin Escalent, a British subject, has returned to Gibraltar, after 13 months' imprisonment in Cadiz. In May last he was sentenced by the Duke of Chenchilla to nine years' penal servitude for attempting to change the religion of Spain by distributing copies of the New Testament at Gibraltar.

Exchange on London, 90 days, was buoyant at 30f1½; Paris, 5.30; on Marseilles and Genoa, 5 31; on Madrid, 8 days sight, discount; on Cadiz, Malaga, and Valencia, par. Freights unaltered.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal Mail Steamer Africa, with dates from New York to the 20th June, arrived here at 7-30 this morning. Landed English and Scotch mails, and proceeded again without delay. She brings 155 passengers, and 210,212 dols. in specie.

The Bohemian, Hammonia, City of Washington, and Illinois have arrived out. General Walker, who left New Orleans with a party of officers in a sailing vessel some time since, is said to be bound for one of the Bay Islands belonging to Honduras. In New Granada a declaration of war was looked for every day on the part of the dissaffected States against the Federal Government. A batch of 400 negroes, taken from an American slaver, have been taken into Havana by a Spanish vessel of war. The rejection of Douglas by the National Democratic Presidential Convention at Baltimore is considered certain. Dickenson, of New York, is now spoken of as likely to receive the nomination.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—Money unchanged; dulness is the prevailing feature. In foreign exchange a moderate business at 109¾ sterling. Business in the Stock Exchange was quite animated—New York centrals, 81½ to ¾; Erie, 17¾ to ¾; Illinois centrals, 62¾; Pacific Mail, 81¾. The cotton market continued dull yesterday, while sales were confined to 600 or 800 bales, closing on the basis of about 10¾ to 11 c for middling Uplands. The flour market opened with firmness on the part of holders, but the advance in freights checked sales; there was, however, a fair demand for export, and from the domestic trade. Southern flour was firm, and prices unchanged. Wheat opened firm, with a good demand for export, but as the day the market exhibited less spirit and closed tamely. Corn was active and in good export demand, while prices were unchanged. Pork was held with more spirit, while sales were light; new mess was at 18 dols to 18 dols 12½ cents, and new prime sold at 18 dols 62½ cents. Sugars were steady at 2c1 more active, with sales of about 2,500 hhds and 400 boxes, on terms given elsewhere. Coffee was firm with limited sales. Freights continued firm, and fair engagements of grain and flour were made to Liverpool and London at full rates.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18TH.—Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 500 bales. Sugar firm. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 19TH.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat offering light, and market drooping. Red, 1d 25c to 1d 28c; white, 1d 38c to 1d 45c. Corn dull. Yellow, 65c to 68c.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19TH.—Breadstuffs closed generally active. Flour, 5d 50c for superfine. Wheat firm. Corn buoyant. Provisions firm. Whiskey firm.

BUFFALO, JUNE 19TH.—Flour firmer, and without quotable change. Wheat 1c to 2c better.

CHICAGO, JUNE 19.—Flour unchanged, at 5d to 5d 25c for extra state, to 6d 75c; for favourite double extra city brands. Wheat markets better.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending June 30th show an increase on the gross account of more than £300,000 over the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year, notwithstanding the loss of about £360,000 on the customs, owing to the operation of the new tariff on Excise. There is an increase of about £160,000 consequent on the earlier payment of duties on malt, and an augmentation on hops. On stamps there is an improvement of £100,000, arising in some measure from the stamp duties, on deliveries, &c. The income-tax has improved to the extent of £300,000, caused by the additional rate. The account for the year shows a loss of rather more than £250,000 on customs for the reason already given. The excise for the year is augmented by £2,300,000, partly from the malt credits, and partly from spirits, hops, and papers. The increased rates of income tax result in an improvement of £360,000. The aggregate improvement in the Revenue for the year ending June 30th is £5,700,000.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The following gentlemen will, we believe, be called to the Inner Bar by the Lord Chancellor prior to the long vacation:—Denis C. Heron, Esq., LL.D.; and Francis W. Brady, Esq., of the Munster Circuit; Thomas K. Lowry, Esq., LL.D.; and Hugh Law, Esq., of the North East Circuit; Michael Morris, Esq. (Recorder of Galway), and John W. Carleton, Esq., of the Connaught Circuit; Henry O'Hara, Esq., of the Leinster Circuit; and John Adye Curran, Esq., of the Home Bar.

GRAND HARMONIC CONCERT.

A grand concert was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society to the French Orpheonistes last night. The complimentary dinner to the Orpheonistes will take place at 6 o'clock to-day, at the Crystal Palace. The contributions to this international festival reach a sum of more than £500, and large subscriptions are anticipated during the morning.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Times* publishes the report of the Select Committee. They have discovered cases wherein the Lords have rejected bills which went to repeal duties, although, perhaps, none of these cases seem in distinctness to come quite up to the case which has now occurred, but they have found no precedent of any action taken by the House of Commons upon any one of these rejections. The precedents, such as they are, are all in favour of doing nothing. This is all that can be dug up. So far as it goes it proves that the usage has been uniform that the Lords have never been allowed to reject such a bill, nor would the Commons have submitted to it. This report only proves that as far as the law of Parliament appears in the action of the two Houses, the Lords really have within them the discretion which they have just exercised. The Commons produce these precedents, but offer no recommendation upon them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a grand total of 20,890 Volunteers reviewed last Saturday. This is officially correct.

Mr. Broughton, late one of the Magistrates of the Marylebone Police Court, died on Saturday.

People. Where, it is asked, will that ancient freedom be found, when the right to determine the mode and sum of taxation is divorced from the representative branch of the Legislature?

The weather has very been fine in Russia for the crops of flax and grain.

Three new potatoes, grown by Mr. William Henderson, of Elmville, county of Carlow, weighed nearly 13 ounces.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

The rewards and premiums for good conduct and answering in school, will be distributed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on to-morrow (Tuesday), at half-past 3 o'clock; and on the following day (Wednesday), juvenile sports will be held at half-past 2 o'clock, in the presence of his Excellency on the boys' playground, in the Park. The following is the programme of sports:—

1. Tournament,.....The Chinese War.
2. Skipping Rope Race.
3. Wheelbarrow Race,...Small Boys (Blindfolded).
4. Hurdle Race,.....3rd Class Boys.
5. do. do. ..... Ditto.
6. Race in Sacks,.....(Small Boys.)
7. Hurdle Race,.....(4th Class Boys.)
8. Hoop Race,.....(Blindfolded.)
9. Hurdle Race,.....1st Class Boys.
10. do. do. .....2nd Class Boys.
11. Race in sacks,.....1st Class Boys.
12. Hurdle Race,.....3rd Class Boys.
13. Wheelbarrow Race,...1st Class Boys (Blindfolded).
14. Hurdle Race.....3rd Class Boys.
15. In, out, and over Race.
16. Race for all Beaten Horses.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 2ND.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

European Forces India Bill.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.
Supply; Committee.
Ways and Means; Committee.
County Prisons (Ireland) Bill; Committee.
Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill (Ireland) Committee.
Militia Bill; Second Reading.
Poor Relief, &c., (Ireland) Bill; Committee.
Game Certificates, &c., Bill; second reading.
Divorce Court Bill (Lords); second reading.
Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Edeth James—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will state to the House the course which her Majesty's Government propose to adopt with respect to the report of the committee on tax bills.

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether there is any truth in the report of the Government of Naples was encouraging an agitation amongst the Lazzaroni, and arming them; and that, as a first victim to that policy, the French Ambassador to the Court of Naples, Baron Bresnier, had been struck down and left for dead in the public place known as the Strada di Toledo. And whether, in the event of an outbreak of the Lazzaroni, the English Representative has instructions and means at hand sufficient to protect the English residents at Naples.

Mr. Ayrton—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer when he intends to make his statement of the financial arrangements to complete the provision for the service of the year.

Mr. Torrens—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether, if there be any evidence from intercepted letters that a well-drilled and well-armed European force made communications inviting the Sikhs to join them in driving the Queen's army out of India, her Majesty's Government will cause copies of those letters to be laid on the table of this House. Whether the authenticity of those letters was formally inquired into, and, if so, whether it was ascertained who were the writers, and by whom and to what place the letters were forwarded to the Sikhs: and whether, if their authorship has been brought home to any men of the European force, punishment, and if any, of what nature, has been awarded to the writers of them.

Sir George Lewis—Gunpowder, &c.—Bill to amend the law concerning the making, keeping and carriage of gunpowder and compositions of an explosive nature; and concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks.

Mr. Hennessy—On motion for going into Committee on Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Sir John Arnott—On motion for going into Committee on poor relief, &c., (Ireland) Bill, to move that this House will upon this day three months resolve itself into the said committee.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—From detailed statements, we find that the total strength of the Volunteers reviewed in Hyde Park on Saturday week was 20,890 of all ranks.

CARLOW REGATTA.—This event will come off on the 24th of the present month, and from the efficiency of the arrangements, excellent sport may be anticipated.

BRAY COMMONS INCLOSURE ACT.

The commissioners under the above act, held their second sale in the Court-house, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at one o'clock. There was a large attendance. On the bench, beside the Commissioners, were—The Hon. Judge Crampton, P. N. Jackson, Esq. J.P. Cusack, Esq., and Mr. Frith, County Surveyor.

The parts to be sold consisted of the lower common, reaching from Bray-bridge to the railway, and bounded on one side by Ravenswell, the property of O'Reilly Dease, Esq., and on the other by the Bray river. In extent it is about 14 statute acres. It would be difficult to find a more unsightly looking piece of ground than this same lower commons in its present state, and should the weather be hot in the ensuing Autumn, it might be the means of causing much sickness in the neighbourhood.

The proceedings commenced by the clerk to the commissioners, proclaiming the terms and conditions of the sale, stating, among the other things, that the tithe deed should be made out, and the boundary fences constructed at the expense of the purchasers.

The first part sold consisted of 26 lots, situated on the upper commons, and lying close to the south side of the wood leading to the Dargle.

The average extent of these lots, is about ten statute perches, and the average price realised was about £40 each lot. One lot was sold to a poor cripple named Tom Long, who had enclosed part of it, and built a cabin on it. As no person would bid against him, it was knocked down at £5, amid the applause of those present'

The next lot, situated between the railway and the sea, north of the river, containing something more than a statute acre, and consisting entirely of shingle, was, after a smart contest, knocked down to O'Reilly Dease, Esq., for the sum of £200.

Previous to setting up the lower commons, the commissioners announced that the buyer should, before getting possession, construct a bridge over the Bray-bridge to the railway along the edge of the river, and also make and stone a substantial road, 30 feet wide, inside the wall, the work to be done to the satisfaction of the engineer appointed by the commissioners. It was stated by Mr. Frith that the cost of this wall would be about £2,400.

Mr. Barlow, the law agent of the Earl of Meath, objected to the construction of this wall, as his lordship would thereby be prevented from exercising his right of hauling his nets on the north bank of the Bray river. This claim was opposed by Mr. Exham, on behalf of O'Reilly Dease, Esq.

After a tedious argument of nearly three hours' duration between counsel and the commissioners, the latter decided on postponing the sale, and holding another meeting on Thursday next, the 5th of July, to adjudicate upon this claim of Lord Meath. Much disappointment was expressed at this decision, as the contemplated improvements, so much needed in a sanitary point of view, may now be considered as postponed for this year.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the usual Sabbath-day special religious service was held in the above named hall, when the Rev. W. Hunter Mervyn was the preacher. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out one of the sacred parts of Olney's beautiful hymns, wherein he (Cowper) sings of the redeeming love of the Saviour in lofty strains. A Scripture lesson was next read by the preacher, from the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in which the doctrine of justification by faith is strongly enforced by the Apostle, and that as by one man (Adam) all were made sinners, so by the sacrifice of another (Jesus) all had become justified. He afterwards offered up a fervid prayer, and then proceeded to address the assembly upon the subject of "The effects of the Gospel." He took his text from the second chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, the 4th, 5th, and 6th verses, in which the Apostle declares that his preaching is not of the wisdom of this world, which cometh to nought, but of the wisdom of God, which is hidden and a mystery to the worldly-minded. Mr. Mervyn began his discourse by saying that the above portion of Scripture contained a very solemn question indeed, which no Christian man or Christian minister, however talented or however great might be his ability, could give a satisfactory answer to. They must feel that, however great were their talents or their ability, the responsibility resting upon them in preaching the Gospel effectually to the people so as to save sinners was an awful one. It was not by their own wisdom or power that they could do it, but, as the Apostle had declared "through the sufficiency of God." He was reminded of this strongly from the novelty of his position that afternoon. These services, he said, were something quite different to those they held in connection with their different places of worship. They were quite particular party, and, therefore, were more narrow minded that he needed the "baptism of the Holy Spirit" in order to make his preaching to them effective. The portion of the Scriptures he had selected his text from, was a very important one, for it gave them an account of the life and sufferings of the Apostle Paul—a history or narrative of his labours and sufferings given with admirable effect. He should call their attention, in the first place, to the nature of the triumph the Apostle had gained over sin with his preaching, and, secondly, to the effects he had produced. With regard to the Apostle's meaning, then, when he spoke of his triumph, it implied, he said, that he had gained a victory, which also implied that he (the Apostle) had been engaged in a conflict. For no victory could be said to have been gained without a conflict had been engaged in. Now, the Apostle Paul's life was one continued contest. He proclaimed that to the Colossians, that he was engaged in a great conflict for them and for those at Laodicea also, and many who had not seen his face in the flesh. The Philippians, he told, he had in his heart, though in bonds; for it was given unto them not only to believe in the Saviour, but also to suffer for Him—to engage in the same conflict which they saw him engaged in, and heard he was so engaged. And to the Ephesians, in whose capital he had wrought miracles, and disputed daily for the truth, he not only asserted in his Epistles that he was engaged in a conflict, but said he was ready to endure the lash and the scourge, and called himself an "ambassador of Jesus in bonds," ready to suffer stripes, &c. &c. Now, the triumph he had spoken of as hovering over the power of darkness was different to that which the Roman generals gained, and which it was the well-known popular custom of the people to rejoice over. They (the Romans) rejoiced and honoured the general who had gained a victory over their national foes, and so did the Corinthians, and, indeed, all the Greek people. But the victory St. Paul rejoiced over gaining was different. The worldly conqueror triumphed in themselves and their own might and prowess; but the Apostle gloried in the triumph he had been enabled to gain through the Lord Jesus Christ; one triumphed over the sins and follies of the world and in saving souls from destruction, while the other triumph consisted in having beaten down whole nations and rifled thousands and myriads of their people. The one rejoiced in raising sinners up from their low estate—in snatching them as "brands from the everlasting burning" and making them as living pillars in the Church of Christ, &c., &c. He next drew attention to the instrumentality employed by the Apostle in gaining his triumph, which was by simply proclaiming the truth of the Gospel. It was in this way that sinners must be converted, if converted at all, and not by philosophy, or the works of literary men, or by merely secular education. Not one of these, or all of them combined, could effect it. He next made some interesting statements as to the numbers who had been brought out of darkness into the light, in the counties of Longford and Leitrim, where he is at present labouring, notwithstanding the efforts of the emissaries of the Church of Rome to oppose them. 5,000 members had been added to his own section of the Christian Church, and hundreds had been added to others. He next pointed out how the text enjoined prayer on the ministry for the success of their work among the people, and that the Gospel be "life unto life" or "death unto death" to them just as they give heed to it. If they treated the invitation held out to them as the guests did who were invited to the wedding of the king's son, as recorded in the 22nd of St. Matthew, or those who were invited to the great supper mentioned in the 14th of St. Luke; and made various excuses for not embracing the Gospel, then it would be unto them "a death unto death." He next made a telling application of the parable of the sower, given in the 13th of St. Matthew, to the congregation present, and to others who were merely hearers of the Word. He followed the question considerably further, inculcating earnestness and faith as necessary in the believer. The discourse was altogether a highly Scriptural one, the preacher making little use of rhetorical embellishments or illustrations throughout. The service was concluded with singing a hymn, and the Rev. Mr. Griffin pronouncing the blessing about twenty minutes after four, when the company dispersed.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which contracts extending over periods of years have from time to time been formed or modified by her Majesty's Government with various steampacket companies for the conveyance of mails by sea; and likewise into any agreements or other arrangements which have been adopted at the public charge, actual or prospective, for the purposes of telegraphic communications beyond seas, and to report their opinion thereon to the House; together with any recommendations as to rules to be observed hereafter by the Government in making contracts for services which have not yet been sanctioned by Parliament, or which extend over a series of years, have made further progress in the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following second report:—

Since their first report was presented to the House, your Committee have been compelled to resume their inquiries into the matter of the Galway subsidy, in consequence of a document having been transmitted to the chairman, purporting to be a copy of an agreement for the payment of a large sum of money for procuring that subsidy, in the event of its being obtained. The result of these inquiries your committee now lay before the House.

It appears that in the month of March preceding the sailing from Galway (19th June, 1858) of the Indian Empire, the first vessel of the Lever line of packets. Mr. Lever became acquainted with Mr George O'Malley Irwin, member of the Irish bar, who was a native of the county Galway. Mr. Irwin professed great interest in the success of Mr. Lever's undertaking, and on the 19th May, 1858, Mr. Lever addressed to him a letter in which, after offering to contribute £500 on obtaining a specified subsidy from the Government and the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, for the trial trip of the Indian Empire, he adds, "I also wish to say, that if you obtain me a subsidy of £150,000 per annum, for the conveyance of the United States mails to and from this country, I will present you with a sum of £10,000 in addition."

The undertaking was subsequently reduced into the form of a regular agreement, to which Mr. Thomas Knox Holmes, a member of the Irish Bar, acting on business as parliamentary agents, in Westminster, was admitted as a party jointly with Mr. Irwin.

The original of that deed, executed on the 2nd June, 1858, was produced to the committee. By this deed, which is printed in the evidence, Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, "on the one part, undertake to use their best efforts, and to exert all their influence with their friends and others, in order to procure a subsidy from the Government, or from any persons having the power to obtain or grant such subsidy from the Government in favour of the said John Orrell Lever, in the matter of his projected undertaking for establishing steamboat communication between Galway and America; and in the event of such subsidy being obtained, the said John Orrell Lever on the other hand undertakes to pay to them, the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes, at the time the same is obtained, the following sum or sums of money, namely, £10,000 if the subsidy were £172,840 (the amount anticipated, on the same footing with the Cunard contract, if a weekly service were fixed on), or a correspondingly proportionate sum if the subsidy were less or more than that amount. The sum was to be payable on the joint receipt of Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, and the agreement was to be binding on Mr. Lever, though he should at any time "part with, or assign his interest in the undertaking to a company or otherwise."

A corresponding agreement as to the subsidy for the trial trip of the Indian Empire was executed at the same time.

Some time after the Galway contract had been granted, at a yearly subsidy of £78,000 for a fortnightly service, Mr. Lever not having made any payment to Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, a suit was instituted against him for payment of £5,000, as the sum proportioned to that subsidy, due under the agreements. This action, though originally raised on the sole instructions of Mr. Irwin, was afterwards authorised by Mr. Holmes.

In defence, Mr. Lever put in a plea of fraud, to the effect that he had been induced to enter into the agreement by false and fraudulent representations on the part of the plaintiffs; and under an order of the judge a statement of "particulars of fraud" was lodged setting forth in detail what Messrs. Irwin and Holmes had falsely and fraudulently represented themselves to have great influence with members of the Government, and other persons, which would be of service in procuring the contract, on the faith of which representations he had undertaken to pay the money stipulated or in the agreement.

This action was set down for trial, first on the 3rd of February last, and again on the 14th June; but on both occasions it was withdrawn, contrary to the remonstrances of Mr. Irwin by the instructions of Mr. Holmes, on the ground, as stated by him in his evidence, of anticipated legal difficulties, till the Galway packet contract should have been approved of by Parliament. The suit is still undischarged.

A separate action had been raised by Mr. Irwin, individually, against Mr. Lever, not founded on the deeds of agreement above-mentioned as to procuring a subsidy (although these were produced at the trial), but for alleged services in the formation of the company. This action was tried on the 12th ult., when a verdict for £1,000 was found against Mr. Lever. Your committee have obtained shorthand notes of the trial, and they desire to call the attention of the House to the following observations of the Lord Chief Baron, before whom it took place:—"I very much doubt whether any action is maintainable at all, in point of law, in respect of services of this sort; I do not understand what is meant by a man's selling his supposed interest with any members of Parliament or any member of the Government." "In point of law it appears to me to be a temptation to corrupt practices. These very bargains would lead to all possible mischief in public and political life."

Messrs. Irwin and Holmes deny that any false or fraudulent representations were made by them to Mr Lever, and there seems to your committee no ground for supposing that any corrupt means were resorted to by them in carrying out their part of the agreement; but undoubtedly the largeness of the sum stipulated, together with the fact of its payment being made conditional on success, and the nature of the plea stated in defence, appear to your committee to lead to the inference that the exertion of undue influence could not have been excluded from Mr. Lever's view when he entered into it.

However that may be, your Committee are, at all events, clearly of opinion that that agreement is in itself deserving of the strongest reprobation; and that the allowance of such undertakings would present a temptation to corrupt practices, and open a door to evils most injurious to the public service.

If, therefore, Mr. Lever, who entered into this agreement, were himself the contractor under the Galway contract, your Committee would not doubt that the House should withhold the monies necessary for carrying it into effect. The case, however, does not present itself in that simple form. At the time when the agreement of 2d June, 1858, was entered into, Mr. Lever was substantially the owner of the Galway line; but the company which he was then engaged in forming, and associating with himself and his immediate friends, was not actually constituted till the September following, when the articles of co-partnery were executed, and the first directors thereby appointed, these articles being subscribed by seven individuals holding 7,150 shares, of which Mr. Lever held 5,000. Since then many new shareholders have become proprietors in the company. Mr. Lever now holds shares to the amount of about one-fourth of the whole stock, and he has been throughout, as he is now, one of the directors. The company took over from him, at prices agreed on, the vessels held by him; and besides 250 free shares presented to him in consideration of his personal services in getting up the company, they allowed him a sum of £27,700 for his "interest in the line, concessions, privileges at ports, &c.," which sum does not include "preliminary expenses," for which a separate charge of £13,901 is entered in the company's balance sheet. The board of directors, however, do not appear to have been aware of the transaction between Mr. Lever and Messrs. Holmes and Irwin, that they have gone forward in making preparations for the performance of their part of the contract, under which, on the requisition of the Government, the first vessel is to sail on the 26th of the present month.

Your committee have thus stated the facts which have been proved in this further inquiry. Of these facts they were ignorant when they made the recommendation contained in their former report, but having now set forth the whole case, they deem it most advisable to leave the decision entirely to the judgment of the House, without suggesting any opinion of their own.

26th June, 1860.

THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

On Friday night the first anniversary of the Conservative Registration Association was celebrated by a public banquet at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James', London, and certainly a more brilliant party assemblage has rarely been seen in the metropolis.

The chair was occupied by the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT, the President of the Association,

who was supported by the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., Earl of Darnley, Right Hon. J. Whitside, the Right Hon. General Peel, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P. Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Earl of Bective, M.P., Mr. DuCane, M.P., Colonel Taylor, M.P., Hon. Mr. A. Vide, M.P., Hon. Captain Wyndham, M.P., Lord Lifford, M.P., Colonel Dickson, M.P., Mr. Conolly, M.P., Captain Mervyn Archdall, M.P., Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., &c. &c.

About 800 guests sat down to dinner. Apologies for their absence were received from the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Stanley, Mr. Walpole, M.P., Sir H. Cairns, M.P., Sir J. Trollope, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lovaine, Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., and many others.

The hall presented a brilliant spectacle, the magnificent treasures of Alton Towers, in the shape of gold and silver plate, being brought to town to do honour to the occasion.

An excellent military band was stationed in the gallery and performed a pleasing selection of music during the dinner.

A telegraphic summary of the proceedings at this most important demonstration has already appeared in our publication of Saturday. Subjoined are the speeches *in extenso* of Sir John Pakington and the Right Hon. James Whiteside:—

Mr. Perry Watlington, M.P., proposed "The Health of the Members of Lord Derby's Cabinet." (Cheers.) It was the duty of every political body to support the chiefs under whom it was organised; and he could not refrain from expressing upon that occasion his admiration of the conduct of Lord Derby as the leader of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) The noble earl had come forward from a feeling of pure patriotism to place himself at their head at a great political crisis, and it was to his exertions and the exertions of his colleagues that they were in a great degree entitled for the honourable and influential position which they at present occupied. He was sure, therefore, that they would cordially respond to that toast, with which he begged leave to couple the name of Sir John Pakington. (Cheers.)

The toast was very warmly received by the company.

Sir J. Packington, who was received with considerable cheering, acknowledged the compliment as follows:—My Lord Shrewsbury, my lords and gentlemen, I beg to thank you most heartily and most sincerely for the enthusiastic manner in which you have done my late colleagues and myself the honour to receive this toast. I deeply regret that the whole of those colleagues are not present to witness the enthusiastic manner in which you have received the mention of their names. I feel assured that there is not one of them who would not be here this evening if unavoidable business had not prevented their attendance. My hon. friend, in proposing the toast, has alluded to the responsibilities of men entrusted with the lead of a great political party, and I hope I may infer from the manner in which you have received our healths that your confidence is undiminished—(cheers)—in that truly high-minded and able statesman, Lord Derby—(loud cheers)—the leader of the Conservative party, and also in that great and distinguished man, Mr. Disraeli (enthusiastic cheers, again and again renewed). I cannot help thanking you for the manner in which you have expressed your sense of the conduct of Mr. Disraeli, as the representative of the Conservative party in the House of Commons; and I hope it is no presumption in me to add that I believe you do not consider the other members of Lord Derby's cabinet unworthy to have been associated with those two distinguished men. (Cheers.) A year has passed by since we were driven from office That year has been marked by political events of no ordinary interest, and I trust you will all agree with me that I am justified upon this occasion in congratulating you upon the position of the Conservative party, and upon the increasing influence of Conservative principles. This, I am sure I may say for my colleagues, as I say it sincerely for myself, that though it is the fate of the Conservative party now to occupy the seats of opposition, we would rather remain on those seats for ever than occupy place and power upon such conditions and under such circumstances, as those upon which power are now filled by the present government. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) For signal and remarkable has been the retribution which has followed that factious combination—(cheers)—by which the Government of Lord Derby was overthrown. (Hear, hear.) We were told that we were to be ejected from office because a good fat budget was essential for the country. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And not only so; but that the production of a Reform bill must be quick. (Hear, hear.) Lord John Russell told us a year ago that he would not wait until February to see what sort of a Reform bill the Conservative Government might bring in. We have seen in November. (Hear, hear, and laughter). Well, gentlemen, the majority of 13, to use a phrase of Lord John Russell's, always anxious to walk in the path of the Constitution, rendered it necessary for us to resign our seats. But from that moment all hurry about Reform was at an end. Never was there a period after all these preparations and announcements the great master of reform would at least introduce a measure which might be worthy of praise, and of his own great name. (Hear, hear). What followed? I will not detain you now by entering into the history of that unhappy abortive little bill (Laughter). I will only remind you of the brief succession of facts. That bill was born in March. It was utterly condemned and repudiated in April. And it was abandoned in June. (Cheers and loud laughter). So much for the Reform bill: and I will only add, and I add it with pain, and I confess that I think no statesman of this country ever stood in a position more humiliating with regard to any great measure than that which Lord John Russell now occupies with regard to the question of Reform. (Immense cheering.) This was not the only reason alleged for turning Lord Derby from office. I was told that it was essential that the foreign affairs of England should be better conducted; and that the influence of England amongst the nations should be greater than it could be in the hands of Lord Malmesbury. What has followed upon that? The influence of England has been well nigh annihilated; failure has followed failure, and late—(hear, hear)—failed because it was exerted without the slightest vigour or wisdom—(great cheers)—and we are now in this position, that the Government of England tried to avert, and has failed in averting the unhappy war that not call it the cession of Nice—(uproarious cheering)—a measure which does discredit to both the Sovereigns concerned in it. (Renewed cheers.) Looking, then, at these facts, and looking at the whole aspect of the foreign relations of England at the present moment, I think that the Government of Lord Derby may proudly compare the state of those relations in the summer of 1859 with the state of those relations in the summer of 1860—(hear, hear,)—and if my right hon. friend Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who gained, and justly gained, so much honour for the ability with which he displayed the duties of secretary for Foreign Affairs, had not, by our deep regret, been prevented by illness from coming amongst us this day, I am sure he would have readily confirmed what I now say. Well, looking back to those quarter sessions days which are sometimes made a subject of reproach against us, of which I confess I feel very proud, I can only say that if a man had been brought before me for obtaining anything in the manner in which the present Government acquired their offices, the course which I should have taken would have been to direct an indictment for procuring goods under false pretences. (Cheers and laughter.) But, gentlemen, now was it that they were enabled to make use of those false pretences? Why, it was by a meeting held in this very room—(cries of "hear, hear") —the scene generally of gayer and more festive scenes. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was in this very room that the gathering took place which ruined the great Liberal party; and there were not a few propositions between the result of the hollow truce—a hollow truce between two political sections having nothing in common but the word "liberal," which applies equally to every right-minded Englishman—(hear, hear)—that that hollow truce could only be maintained, that the semblance of unity could only be prolonged by a system of concessions to the democratic section of that party. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to you now whether that prophecy has not been to the letter fulfilled. We trace the influence of that democratic section in the Commercial Treaty with France—(hear, hear)—with re-pect to the Reform bill we say, the wiser men at the head of the Government were obliged to concur in it, and to use a homely but expressive phrase, the amateur negociator and the Government who employed him were both supremely diddled. (Protracted cheering.) Mark the progress of that treaty. It was announced in July by Mr. Bright, and immediately consternation and dismay filled the Tuileries and Mr. Bright sent his own negociator to Paris. Mr. Cobden negociated the treaty, and in January Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston were compelled to retract what they had asserted in July, and to yield to that democratic influence which I say has been the result of the meeting this room. (Hear, hear.) We trace it next in the budget—that rash, improvident budget—condemned by every financier of experience in England, and adopted in deference to the suggestion of Mr. Bright and the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool, in order to carry out the principles of that association, and make a retrogression in our financial system, by putting an end to indirect taxation, and substituting for it a direct tax upon the property of England. (Hear.) To effect these objects in deference to the democratic section of that alliance, Mr. Gladstone, with tergiversation and a fickleness of purpose almost unparalleled in political history, condescended to come down to the House of Commons and propose the income tax to which he was bound to have put an end. (Hear, hear.) We trace it next in the democratic Reform bill, which would have handed over to one class exclusively, to the complete exclusion of every other class, the representative system of England. (Hear, hear.) We trace it again in that paltry bill which has been so eloquently referred to by my noble friend, Lord John Manners. (Hear, hear.) We trace it in the defection of the leading Liberal statesmen of the day from the interests of the Church—(hear)—and in their unhappy readiness to abandon the interests of that Church in deference to what may be considered to be the interests of the great Liberal party. Ah, gentlemen, here again retribution promptly followed; and, those statesmen have been exposed to the mortification of finding that they have changed their policy and deserted the principles they long advocated just at the moment when public opinion was turning round in opposite hands. Church had determined to assert her power, and when I hope and trust I am justified in saying that the means of that Church are once more safe from the hands of her foes. (Great applause). Such have been the palpable effects of the alliance which was formed in this room. But let us now turn for an instant to the brighter side of the question. I think I may well call it the seizure of Savoy and Nice—(uproarious cheering)—a measure which does discredit to both the Sovereigns concerned in it. (Renewed cheers.) Looking, then, at these facts, and looking at the whole aspect of the foreign relations of England at the present moment, I think that the Government of Lord Derby may proudly compare the state of those relations in the summer of 1859 with the state of those relations in the summer of 1860—(hear, hear,)—and if my right hon. friend Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who gained, and justly gained, so much honour for the ability with which he displayed the duties of secretary for Foreign Affairs, had not, by our deep regret, been prevented by illness from coming amongst us this day, I am sure he would have readily confirmed what I now say. 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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, the lying in state of ex-King Jerome was attended by all the dignitaries of the Crown in solemn succession, the senators, marshals, and cardinals; and this levee of death will last for all classes until Monday evening, the burial occurring on Tuesday morning. In the process of embalming it is understood that a pistol bullet was discovered among the cartilages of the chest, this deposit having been made there forty years ago in a duel with the brother of Marshal Davoust. The late Lord Beaumont was finally the victim of a similar leaden lodgment, made at Florence twenty years before it proved fatal. As to the sepulchre in the Invalides vault, Napoleon III. has assented to the codicil added by Jerome to his will ten days ago, for the simple reason that the arrangements at St. Denis are not complete, but the transfer of both brothers is only postponed, and the Duke de Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) is destined by this stern man of destiny to repose alongside his imperial father, where the present representative of the dynasty has marked his own resting-place, with that of Empress Eugenie.

Reuter's telegraphic network for the capture of stray bits of news is a very laudable, and, doubtless now, a profitable spec., but it would be of greater value to the public if it were not liable to undue influences. Lately it threw a wet blanket on the hopes of Italy and her friends, by informing Europe that "Russia and Spain had ordered their ambassadors at Turin to withdraw at once, if a stop was not put to the departure of volunteers for Sicily." It happens that neither Russia nor Spain have just now any ambassador, of any sort at the Court of King Victor, Count Stackelberg having gone away at his wife's death, and Don Juan Y Escayrac Y Salas having at his place in the Cortes discussing home politics at Madrid.

Prince Frederick William, heir to the Prussian Crown, has assumed the duties of Grand Master over all the Masonic lodges of the kingdom, in succession to General Selasinsky, deceased. His father, the Regent, is to meet Czar Alexander next September, at a vrock hunt, in Lithuania, this sort of game abounding in the Bialowich forests. A thousand Prussian miners, from the district of Essen, have been hired to work the ores at Tcherskask on the Sea of Azoff.

The gross outrage perpetrated against the French French Ambassador at Naples has created considerable wrath in France, and as Napoleon III. must anticipate public opinion (as the firmest prop of his power), his attitude towards that Court is sure to be influenced by the occurrence. (Baron Brenuier's wife is Irish, a Hutchinson of the Donoughmore connexion.) The susceptibility of this Government in such matters has brought a bombarding squadron off Callao, and if the truth were known, a great deal of indignation has been wasted for nothing; for, according to the *Star of Panama*, the Frenchman aggrieved richly deserved the imprisonment he got, this Monsieur Du Rhin having, when drunk, played most outrageous pranks in coffee houses at Lima.

De Montalembert is gone to take "baths of liberty" and "breathe fresh air" in Belgium. He is on a visit at Brussels with Count de Merode, his brother-in-law. The air of Rome, where Monsignor de Merode would gladly welcome the Parliamentary theorist, does not contain the proportion of liberal oxygen he requires. *Charivari* represents Lamoriciere as highly indignant at the "alliance offensive and defensive," young Bomba talks of contracting with Victor Emmanuel, a combination which would place the Papal champion not only in a precarious but comic predicament. The pretensions of his contingent from the Isle of Saints, the exhorbitant requirements and the unmanageable character, fully justify the notification hinted at in all Roman accounts—"No more Irish need apply."

The French company which got the contract of railways in Romagna had to deposit a large amount of caution money in the treasury at Rome; owing to recent events it has been found impracticable to finish the road within the time stipulated in the bond. Cavenelli (to whom railroads in that quarter must be henceforth a matter of indifference) has intimated that he is justified (?) in declaring the deposit a forfeit, and using the cash for war expenses. Young prince Ruspoli, who had listed in the "Palatine guard," has left the ranks and resumed civil costume.

Many useful results to statistic knowledge have come out of the Paris Cattle Show. I notice one point—England is far and away above this country in the matter of sheep and oxen; not so in the quantity of horses, there being only 7½ horses for every one hundred inhabitants there, while here we have eight. In Prussia there are 10½, in Austria only four. Steam power has rendered horse-power less needful in Britain. But for war purposes the horse is a main element; there are three million ingredients for Cavalry in France.

The insurrection of Garibaldi's *alter ego*, Prince Torrearsa, is simply the consequence of the Dictator refusing to play second fiddle to Count Cavour, who wants to confine him to Sicily (at the supposed instigation of Napoleon III.), and Prince Torrearsa wanted an immediate vote of annexation, which would have impeded the free action of the liberator. Garibaldi's speech at Palermo was most explicit on the point, and no hugger-mugger is with the Bourbon will avail. Even Carlo Peorio spoke vigorously to the same effect in the Turin Parliament. Some wounded students of Pavia University (landed at Genoa) have had a triumphant progress to Turin.—*Globe Correspondent.*

SWITZERLAND.

From a report of the Military Department of Switzerland, which has just been published, it appears that on the 31st of December last the Swiss army consisted of 179,730 men, of whom 79,087 were in active service, 43,227 in the reserve, and 57,416 in the landwehr. In the total are not included the contingents which the cantons have to supply to the Confederation. The report remarks that some of the cantons, especially Vaud, maintain an effective almost double that which the Federal statutes require.

A letter from Berne says:—

"The military occupation of the neutralised territory of Savoy being about to be proceeded to, the Federal Executive thinks less than ever of removing troops from Geneva; and it has requested Colonel Ziegler, whom it sent there at the beginning of the conflict about Savoy, to withdraw his command to be replaced. It has, moreover, come to be considered as a mere question of form if the canton of Valois to complete its war *materiel* within a month; and has notified that if it does not do so the Confederation will purchase what is necessary, and take the canton pay. All that concerns the supply of arms and ammunition is in the hands of the Superior Central Military Administration, and that body has now at its head M. Stoempfli, the most energetic member of the Federal Government.

GERMANY.

A letter from Berlin in the *Debats* says:—

"Interviews between sovereigns appear to be the order of the day. The Emperor of Austria is shortly have one with the King of Bavaria, and the Prince Regent with the Emperor of Russia. Nothing has yet been decided as to the city where the latter event will take place, but a definite answer is expected from St. Petersburg, making known whether the Emperor will come to meet his mother, the Empress Dowager, at Berlin, or whether the Prince Regent will accompany the Majesty to Warsaw, where her son will join her. It becomes every day more and more certain that no particular arrangements were concluded at Baden between Prussia and the secondary States, and that consequently it cannot be said that any conciliation has in effected between conflicting opinions. To the allusions made by the King of Wurtemberg on this subject the Prince Regent replied by asking for a written statement of the points on which it was desired that Prussia should change her policy, and also of the questions on which the secondary States were disposed to make concessions. The negociation will therefore reduce the ordinary course of diplomatic correspondence."

SYRIA.—MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT SIDON.

A correspondent writing from Beyrout, June 9th, says:—

"To-day an account of another horrible massacre of Christians at Rashayia, a large Christian settlement at the foot of Mount Hermon, has been brought in. I could discredit the tale, but the source whence I got it leaves me in no doubt of its truth.

It appears that Rashayia had been for some days in a state of siege by the Druses, and that on Tuesday, the 5th instant, they had increased greatly in numbers. A parley took place, and it was agreed on both sides not to fight, on condition that the Christians of the place promised not to join the Zhalie Christians. After sunset the Druses came to have changed their minds. They suddenly attacked the place. The Christians, taken by surprise, fled for refuge to the palace in which the regular Turkish soldiers were stationed. The latter shut the gates in their faces, and the Druses had it all their own way, as is usual for Druses to respect women in warfare, but this was not the case in the present instance, for men murdered, women violated, and young children cut to pieces. Of the two thousand inhabitants of the place, besides refugees from other villages, not twenty are left to tell the tale.

Hasbeya, another large village not far from the above place, the Emir of the district was a Moslem, but behaved well. He insisted on the Turkish soldiers of the garrison doing their duty and defending the village against the Druses. The consequence was that the Turks were driven back with loss. Had the Turkish authorities done their duty thus since the struggle began, we should not now have to lament the loss of five or six thousand Christians throughout Syria, to say nothing of more than 60 villages being laid down. What I mentioned in my last is more than confirmed every day. The Turkish authorities were in every single instance either stood calmly by or helped the Druses in every possible manner. I have the most certain proof that whilst, on the one hand, Kurshid Pacha was threatening to arrest some of the Christians of Beyrout because they had subscribed money wherewith to feed and arm the poorer Christians in the Mountain, the Druses were receiving arms, and ammunition direct from the Government.

A batch of 100 Irishmen left Paris on Wednesday for Rome, to join the "Pope's own" legion. This is the fourth detachment of the kind that has gone through France.

The report is confirmed on all sides that General Lamoriciere is very sick of the service, and only awaits a decent opportunity to get away.

PAPAL VOLUNTEERS.

—A letter from Rome, of which the *Patrie* says:—"The Marquis Emmanuel Pes Pes Villamarina, the commandant of the first military division, has resigned from the following motives: The Sardinian officer of noble family serving in the Papal army was in garrison at Viterbo. This officer was of a very ardent temperament, had been under arrest for a few days for I know not what. He remonstrated; the affair was reported to Rome, and the punishment, instead of being removed, was increased to a week's imprisonment. The officer became desperate, and committed suicide in prison. The first report made to the Pope turned out to be false, and his Holiness determined to ascertain the facts precisely. An inquiry was commenced, and the innocence of the officer clearly proved. Strong reproaches were addressed to General Gregorio on the subject, and as he had other causes of discontent since the arrival of General de Lamoriciere, he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. The Irish Volunteers at Ancona have, from what cause I know not, addressed complaints to the English consul. That functionary showed them the act of parliament declaring that any Englishman taking service under a foreign power loses his rights as a British subject, and told them that he could not do anything for them. Colonel Guerra has been named commander-in-chief of the Engineers at Ancona."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—We read in a letter from Paris, dated Thursday night, that the Emperor is said to be much annoyed at the recent review in Hyde Park, and the demonstration, which inculcates so disagreeable a moral. His Majesty's regret is enhanced by seeing similar mistrust of his peaceful protestations rising up in Germany—even in Russia. He hopes that if the world refuses credit to his word, it may be more complimentary to his deeds. He has resolved upon a very considerable reduction in the army. A note to this effect will appear very shortly in the *Moniteur*, and will be favourably received by all of those Powers who do not reflect upon the facilities which the Emperor's position gives him for neutralising, in private, his public acts. A reduction of the army would be a very considerable boon to his own people, who have to pay so dearly for their empire, and for the costly means by which it is kept up, but though we may see those glad tidings in the *Moniteur*, the French people are, perhaps, destined to see no reduction in their taxation.

Father Felletti, who took part in the abduction of the child Mortara, has been made Grand Prior of the Dominican convent of La Minerva at Rome, in recompense for his nine months' imprisonment by Dictator Farini.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

HOLYHEAD AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

Lord DUNGANNON said he had a question to ask which was of importance to the public generally, and more especially to that portion who were in the habit of crossing every year the Channel between England and Ireland. Their Lordships were aware that it had been for some time in agitation to construct vessels to perform the passage of a larger size than those formerly employed. Three of the new vessels were now completed, and would commence running, he understood, on the 1st of August. He had been given to understand that the direction of two of the vessels had been given to officers whose age was very advanced, and whose state of health precluded them very often from going in person with the vessels under their charge. Also vessels were about to be employed of greater speed than those formerly on the station; it was well known that frequently there was a very heavy sea between Holyhead and Kingstown; and on approaching the coast of Ireland the Channel presented a very crowded appearance, so that there would be a hazard that these large vessels, going with increased speed, would experience collisions. It was obvious, then, that the commanders should be persons not only of nautical experience and science, but men in the full vigour of health and strength. Yet he understood that both the commanders he had referred to were past the age of 70. He should be glad to hear from the noble Duke opposite (Argyll) far the information which had reached him on the subject was correct. ("Hear," and laughter.)

The Duke of SOMERSET replied that the Admiralty had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the officers in question. The company appointed their own officers, and he had no right to call on the company to tell him what officers they were going to employ. He should be very glad if these appointments were in his gift, but they were not.

Lord DUNGANNON thought that at any rate he might have been informed where to apply in a matter of this kind. The safety of the public was completely in the hands of the company, and it was a notorious fact that the two officers, though experienced and skilful, were of such age and in such a state of health as to render it improbable that they would be able during the winter to take charge of their vessels.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE thought that if complaints were well founded the action of the public would soon bring the company to their senses; but the Government had no more right to interfere with the appointments than with the appointments of the Peninsular and Oriental, or any other steamship company.

Lord REDESDALE said the noble viscount was right in calling the attention of Parliament and the public to the matter; and, as the company received £200,000 a year for the postal service, some questions might be asked them by the Post-office authorities.

Lord DUNGANNON said he should sincerely regret if no means could be found to remedy the evil.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR IRELAND.

Colonel FRENCH inquired whether the attention of the law officers of the Crown had been called to 42nd of George III., c. 66, which enabled the Government to accept the services of any corps of volunteers which it was proposed to embody; and asked whether in their opinion it would be competent to form volunteer corps in Ireland?

Mr. DEASY said the attention of the law officers of the Crown had been directed to the difference in the law respecting volunteer corps in England and Ireland. It was their opinion that, although the Crown was enabled to accept the services of volunteer corps in Ireland, no power existed either to regulate or control those corps when once levied, and even the commanding officer was equally destitute of authority. All the Crown could do was to disband the corps, and to compel them to return their arms and accoutrements into store.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

Captain STACPOOLE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Irish Landed Estates Court now employed the Ordnance Department exclusively for all its surveys and valuations, in a higher rate of remuneration than used to be paid to the professional gentlemen previously employed for that purpose.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that the judges of the Landed Estates Court, finding that the plans on which their titles rested were incorrectly and imperfectly made out under the former system, had recourse to the Ordnance Department for assistance. The total cost of the plans was now 4d per acre, but the charge in the aggregate was less than under the former unsatisfactory mode of preparation.

POST OFFICE COMMISSION.

In reply to Mr. BOWYER,

Mr. LAING stated that the commission which had sat to inquire into the working of the Post-office were now drawing up their report, and would have closed their labours in a week or ten days. The evidence had been taken and was ready for publication; but, as the report would be addressed to the Postmaster-General, it would be advisable to wait until it had reached his hands before the evidence was laid on the table of the House.

GALWAY PACKET CONTRACT.

In reply to Mr. BOUVERIE,

Mr. LAING stated that the estimate for the above contract had not been included in the estimates for the packet service already laid before the House, and which he hoped to be able to move that evening. The reasons of the omission were that the Galway service was not to commence on the terms of the contract until the close of the present month; but a correspondence with respect to it was being carried on at the time the estimates were prepared, and a select committee inquiring into the subject, whose report, although it had been laid upon the table, had not as yet been printed and circulated. Under these circumstances it was deemed expedient to make the estimate for the Galway service a supplementary estimate, and it was his intention that ample notice should be afforded before it came on for discussion.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Mr. M'MAHON called attention to the circumstances under which the Catholic inhabitants of the town of Headford, in the county of Galway, are denied a site for a suitable house of worship, and the priests are obliged to incur the penalties of the law by celebrating mass in the open market-place. The facts of the case, he said, were stated in a letter which had reached him from the Rev. Mr. Conway, the priest of the parish in which Headford was situated. It appeared that the people of the town never could get a site for a Catholic chapel, but the ancestors of the present proprietor, Mr. St. George, had provided them with temporary accommodation. For some time, however, they had been obliged, in all kinds of weather, to perform Divine service in the open air. Mr. St. George, who was a very young gentleman, and an officer in the 3rd Light Dragoons, had stated, in answer to an application for a site from Mr. Conway, that he could not see the necessity of building another chapel on his estate for the use of his Roman Catholic tenantry, as there were already three within easy distance of Headford. Such a grievance required a remedy, and he (Mr. M'Mahon) thought the proprietor of the land should be legally compelled to sell a site for a chapel as he was to sell one for a prison or a railway station. Possibly a clause might be inserted in the Leasing Powers Bill that would effect that object. About two years ago an attempt was made to prosecute the Archbishop of Tuam for appearing in his robes in the new street at Headford, and a correspondence took place with the authorities at Dublin Castle. It was his intention on a future day to move for the production of that correspondence, to which he hoped no objection would be made.

EVICTIONS. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

Mr. Brady asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was true, as described in the Irish newspapers that the Sheriff of the County of Leitrim was supported by a large armed force—including five companies of police, two detachments of dragoons, and about 200 infantry—in taking possession, for the Earl of Leitrim, of a Roman Catholic Chapel of Gortlitera in that county?

Mr. NEWDEGATE, adverting to the question of the appropriation of sites in favour of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, observed that, although he should lament that any body of Christians should be subjected to inconvenience in their religious worship from want of a site, yet he hoped the House would never assent to the principle that any religious denomination had a right to seize upon property with the view of meeting its requirements in that respect. He had come down to hear the reply that would be given to the question of the hon. member for Dundalk with regard to the Roman Catholic Charities Bill. It was really not creditable to the character of the House as a deliberative body that a bill of which notice was given on the 27th of January had been discussed only on one occasion, and that after eleven o'clock at night; and, although it had been three times recommitted, the House was practically ignorant of the reasons of those changes. All he asked, and what he had a right to insist on, was an opportunity for hon. members of stating their opinions and deliberately settling this important question.

Mr. BUTT hoped the question of votes for Roman Catholic chapels in Ireland would be settled by the good feeling of proprietors, as the question of sites had been settled for the Free Church of Scotland; but it should be remembered that the exhibition of good feeling in that case had been expedited by two Acts which passed that House by a large majority in 1846 and 1847, that if good feeling did not prevail to the desired extent, the law would find the means of reaching the case. He should have no objection as a Protestant to do for Roman Catholics in Ireland what had been done for the Free Church in Scotland.

Mr. CARDWELL said his attention had been called in the course of this conversation to circumstances that had occurred in Ireland with regard to the rights of property as they came in contact with the exercise of the rites of worship by the population of Ireland. So far as the case came under his knowledge, he did not understand that it turned at all upon anything done by the Executive Government. In regard to the second case, what occurred was this—judgment having been recovered in an ejectment by the Earl of Leitrim for the possession of a chapel, the sheriff applied for protection in executing the process of law. Of course it was the duty of the authorities to maintain the law, and they did so by sending so large a force that he was happy to say the result was—and, perhaps, the reasons assigned by the hon. gentleman opposite had a considerable effect in producing it—that, although there was great excitement, the law was executed, and the utmost order prevailed. So far, therefore, nothing arose in regard to that subject. In regard to the case brought forward by the hon. member for Wexford, all he knew officially on the subject was this:—A circumstance of the nature to which he referred did occur two years ago—namely, the occurrence of a particular ceremony which rendered the congregation too large for the rites to be celebrated within the small building of which alone they had possession, and the rites were celebrated in the open air, in contravention of the law of 1829. An application was made to the then Government to prosecute in that case. He believed the answer of the then Government was—that, although the law had been violated, but, considering that there was no place where the population could lawfully exercise the rites of their church, and that therefore there was no intention to break the law at the time, the occurrence having arisen from what might be considered a *quasi* necessity, the Government did not consider the case a proper one for prosecution. He had now stated the facts as they came before him officially. With regard to the rights of property and the mode of their exercise, any opinion he could express would, of course, only be such as any private member of the House had ample right to express when such matters were brought before him. Indeed, he should not be justified in expressing such an opinion very strongly unless he was acquainted with all the circumstances. In regard to the case which occurred at Headford, he believed that when the attention of the late Government was called to the matter the proprietor was not of age, and probably he had even now hardly determined what would be his ultimate decision. With regard to the general principle, he quite admitted the bearing of what happened in the case of Scotland. It was not correct to say that two bills passed that House. What occurred was that Lord Panmure, then Mr. Fox Maule, introduced in the year 1846, a bill, with which he made no progress, and that after waiting for a right hon. member for Kilmarnock brought in another bill, which likewise failed to become law. [Mr. I. Butt:—"It passed the second reading."] as he believed the object desired was, that a committee, composed of some eminent members of that House, investigated the circumstances, and recorded their opinion upon them. Hon. members opposite had appealed to him to express an opinion upon this case, and he would, with their permission, express it in the words of that Committee. They said that a number of Christian congregations who had no place of worship within a reasonable distance were in the habit of meeting in places unfit for the administration of the sacred ordinances. They considered that this was a grievous hardship. They abstained from judging of the motives which had operated in any of the cases which had been brought before them, and they concluded by expressing a hope that any just ground of complaint would be removed by the voluntary act of those whose property gave them the power of redressing the grievance, and thereby conciliating the goodwill of a large body of their countrymen. That was the concluding passage of the report of the committee, and it expressed a feeling in which everybody would now he was sure, cordially concur. He believed that it had the desired result without thereby any necessity for recourse to legislation. Entirely refraining from giving any opinion on individual transactions of which he was not sufficiently cognizant to enable him to form a judgment, he must cordially express his concurrence with that paragraph.

Colonel FRENCH said that no one ought to be allowed to refuse accommodation for the erection of a house for the public worship of God, and he hoped this would be the last case of this kind which would come before the House.

Colonel DUNNE confirmed the statement which had been made by the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland as to the course which was taken by the late Government in regard to this matter; and expressed his belief that almost every Irish gentleman would think it disgraceful not to afford to his friends and neighbours every opportunity for worshipping God according to their own faith and principles.

Mr. BOWYER was glad to have an opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the penal clauses of the Emancipation Act, which prohibited clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church from solemnising any ceremony of that church, or wearing their proper vestments, except within their usual places of worship. The effect of this was that in Ireland Roman Catholics could not be buried with the proper prayers and ceremonies of their church. All these difficulties arose from the refusal to recognise that Ireland was a Roman Catholic country; and to apply to it the same principles of non-intervention, the adoption of which in other countries her Majesty's Ministers were so anxious to secure. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by stating that the Roman Catholic Charities Bill had been fixed for Thursday next, and that he hoped the Government would assist him in bringing it on at an early hour. It now stood first on the paper, and it would not be his fault if it was not taken in its proper order.

Sir G. LEWIS said the hon. member for Dundalk, with an amount of simplicity inconsistent with his long experience in Parliament, seemed to think that by putting down the Roman Catholic Charities Bill he secured for himself the first place in the orders; but it was possible that, to those gentlemen that the Government, on the nights when Government orders had precedence, did not put them down until a late period. He therefore would not recommend the hon. gentleman to found any sanguine hopes on the prospect of his bill coming on at 5 o'clock on Thursday. It was the wish of the Government that the measure should receive attention at as early a period as was consistent with the general arrangement of the business of the House.

The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. LAING moved a vote of £1,900,778 for the packet service.

Mr. COGAN wished to know the reason that the vote for the contract between Galway and New York was omitted. The reason which had been given was, that the contract had not yet commenced; but neither had the increased Holyhead contract commenced, and yet the sum necessary for 10 months at the higher rate was included. It was not dealing fairly with the two companies, and, as a right hon. gentleman had given notice of his intention to divide the committee on the Galway vote he wished the Government to explain why it was postponed.

Mr. LAING said the order in which the votes would be taken would be first the packet service, then the revenue departments—Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post-office—and afterwards the other civil estimates, beginning with classes. With regard to notice not having been given, it was stated by the noble lord at six o'clock that the civil estimates would be proceeded with that evening. With regard to the Galway contract, the reason it was not included in the estimates was that at the time the estimates were prepared and submitted to the House it had not come into operation. The vessels had not then been tendered for survey. A correspondence was pending between the department and the company as to whether the vessels would be ready by the time specified, and the whole subject was before a select committee, who had since reported, although that report had not yet been printed and circulated. The case of Holyhead was very different. That contract was made a considerable time ago, in pursuance of the investigation of a select committee; the steamers were ready, and the only cause of delay was owing to some arrangement respecting the completion of the pier at Holyhead. With regard to the Galway contract, there was no alternative but to postpone it; and, so far from the vote being prejudiced, it was obvious that if it had been inserted the right hon. member for Kilmarnock would have moved that it be struck out, and that a discussion would have been prematurely raised before the report and evidence taken before the select committee were in the hands of members, and before it was finally ascertained that the company were ready to perform the service. Those who were most interested in the vote were of opinion that the question would be more fully and fairly brought before the House by a supplemental estimate rather than under that vote.

Colonel DUNNE wished to have a clear and distinct declaration by the Government that they desired to carry out the contract.

Mr. LAING promised that an opportunity should be given to the House of fully discussing the question of the Galway contract, which would suffer no prejudice from not being introduced into the present series. It was impossible for the Government to give a positive pledge as to the course they would pursue in regard to the contract until they had considered the report of the select committee which had just been presented to the House, but had not yet been printed.

Colonel DUNNE wished to know whether the Government held this contract to be binding, or whether they understood that question to be under the judgment of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS drew attention to the great increase in the amount of this vote. The making of these contracts involved not a little corrupt patronage, and he urged the House to adopt the recommendation of one of its committees, and not to allow any such contract to be made without its sanction. He wished to know why the cost of the conveyance of the mails by steam vessels between Holyhead and Kingstown had been raised from £25,000 last year to £75,000 this year? He condemned as extravagant the items of £4,000 for the mails between Southampton and the Channel Islands; £238,000 for the West Indian mails; £300,000 for extension of the West Indian contract to Brazil, &c., and £32,400 for the mails between England and West Africa.

Mr. H. HERBERT remarked that the increase in the cost of the Holyhead and Kingstown service had been recommended by a select committee. It was now proposed to vote £75,000, as an increased subsidy for ten months. When, however, the agreement was made for this increased service the company was promised an excellent pier in Holyhead harbour. No progress had been made with it, and the service for which the vote was proposed, could not, therefore, be carried out in so efficient a manner as would otherwise have been the case. If the present pier, with the alterations proposed, could be made as efficient as a new one, he would not be the advocate of an unnecessary expenditure. He would therefore agree to the vote upon the Government giving an assurance that if at the end of a short time the proposed arrangement should not be found satisfactory the original proposal would be carried out.

Mr. COGAN understood that the pier at Holyhead would not be completed for two years. During that period the company would be carrying on the service without being subject to penalties, on account of the failure on the part of the Government to make the stipulated works at Holyhead. He regretted to see that while the amount for the Holyhead service was proposed to be voted the Galway contract packet vote of £60,000 was excluded, although that service had already been commenced on the faith of the country, and the shareholders had expended nearly £500,000 upon the building of four large vessels to carry out the mails. While, however, he thought it would be dangerous to break the public faith upon a commercial undertaking, he agreed that these contracts ought in future always to have the first sanction of Parliament.

Mr. BRADY thought that the people of Ireland would not have justice done to them if the Galway contract were not carried out.

Mr. CHILDERS knew nothing of the Galway contract, but hoped that it would not be prejudiced by the mere fact of being excluded from this vote. It was a matter of great magnitude and importance, which he hoped would be seriously considered.

Colonel SYKES thought a considerable reduction might be effected in the amount charged for the conveyance of mails between an English port and any foreign country with which as active and a permanent trade was carried on.

Mr. NAPIER suggested that it would be made a *sine qua non* that the Post Office packets should be manned with reserve seamen, which would add several thousand men to the new force.

Mr. BOVERIE asked whether the Treasury had made any arrangement as to the future mode of entering into those packet contracts. Much evidence had been laid before the committee last session of the irregular course pursued by the public departments on this point. One striking fact was that no contract, after it had once been entered into, had ever terminated. It all seemed to prove a perpetual monopoly in the hands of those who originally got the grant. Now, that was not a proper state of things. It might be true that the original contractors were, on the whole, able to perform the work most efficiently and economically. But he was confident that there were occasions when these contracts should be thrown open again to public competition; and he thought the Government ought to give an undertaking that some fresh arrangement would be made for the future. The question was one involving the expenditure of more than a million a year, and after the mismanagement and abuses which the committee had exposed, the House ought to insist on a change in the system.

Mr. LAING entirely agreed with the right hon. gentleman as to the unsatisfactory mode in which these contracts had been entered into in many cases in past times. The system of subsidies had frequently been carried further than was right, and he admitted that when colonies were in a position to contribute a share of the cost of conveying the mails, as Australia was now doing, they should be called upon to do so. He thought the Galway vote would be wished forward and supported as a Government measure. At the present moment it was not possible for him to give any positive undertaking, but at the earliest moment after the report had been printed and circulated which the state of public business would admit, the Government must consider the subject, and would make up their minds, and a full and fair opportunity would be given to the House of considering this question.

Lord J. BROWNE asked whether the first packet had actually landed in fulfilment of the terms of the contract?

Mr. LAING said he was informed by a telegram received that day that she had done so.

Lord LOVAINE congratulated the House on the official recognition which had at last been given to the contract by a member of the Government.

Mr. CROSSLEY complained that the sums expended in encouraging lines of ocean steamers were out of all proportion to the benefit derived.

Mr. BEAMISH hoped that the House, before it voted so large an amount, would receive from the Secretary to the Treasury some distinct and satisfactory assurance than had yet been given, that whatever might be the tenour of the report of the committee, the Government would in no way interpose to prevent the fulfilment of the Galway contract, provided the parties were capable of carrying it into execution. The remarks of the hon. gentleman rather conveyed the impression of a foregone conclusion; but he trusted the English members would not be led into committing an act of injustice towards innocent parties who had become shareholders in the company on the faith of its receiving the subsidy from Government. Unless the pier at Holyhead were completed it would be put out of the power of the public to enforce penalties against the steampacket companies if they failed in their portion of the undertaking.

Mr. BUTT asked for a distinct assurance that, unless the circumstances which had occurred since the 11th of June were such as to justify the Government in retracting their previous proposal, the Galway contract would be brought forward in the estimates with the full weight of Government influence.

Mr. LAING repeated that the circumstances to which he alluded were the reassembling of the committee consequent on the receipt of fresh information, and the furnishing of a fresh report, which had been laid on the table of the House, but which had not yet been printed.

Sir E. GROGAN wished to know when the pier at Holyhead would be in accommodation of the Dublin steamers would be completed?

Mr. LAING hoped it would be ready by the 1st of August.

Lord DUNKELLIN inquired when the estimate for Galway would be brought forward?

Mr. LAING could not, in the present state of public business, name a night, but ample notice would be given on the subject.

Mr. CORRY wished to know whether the pier arrangement at Holyhead was a temporary one; if so, it was a very good one, but if it was intended to be permanent it was a bad one. There must be a permanent stone pier.

Mr. LAING said the present structure was merely temporary, until it could be decided where it would be most advantageous to construct a permanent pier.

The vote was then agreed to.

A vote of £1,490,813, to defray the salaries and other expenses connected with the Inland Revenue Department, having been put,

Colonel DUNNE asked for an explanation of the sum of £14,000 for the services of the Irish Constabulary.

Mr. LAING said that that sum had been set down in the estimate in consequence of the transfer to them of the duties of the late revenue police.

On the vote of £106,581 to defray the charges of the Post Office services and the collection of the revenue,

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked whether it was intended to appoint any one to replace Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General, or whether that noble lord was to continue to draw the salary of that office?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that since the departure of Lord Elgin from this country the Duke of Argyll had held the office of Postmaster-General and had received its salary. If Lord Elgin proceeded to China some other arrangement must be adopted, and a permanent successor to him must be appointed.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE asked whether the noble duke filled both offices, but received only the salary of the Postmaster-General. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COCHRANE asked what the right hon. baronet meant by using the expression "If Lord Elgin proceeded to China?"

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that in using those words he referred to the contingency—not a very probable one, he was afraid—that Lord Elgin might, before he reached China, receive intelligence that peace had been concluded.

After a little further conversation the vote was agreed to.

THE DATES OF STREETS AND BUILDINGS.—Many houses of various dates—some of them in no way remarkable for external appearance—the time, and some short circumstances connected with their erection, attract a certain amount of attention from the wayfarer; and as time rolls on the value of those dates becomes more and more apparent. Why, therefore, should this good old-fashioned custom be so little thought of in these modern days? It should be considered that, in due course, the present reign, and all connected with it, will become antiquities, when the marks which record the structures of Queen Victoria's times will be looked upon with as much interest as those of Queen Elizabeth's now are by us.—*Builder.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Michael W. Reddy v. Charlotte Bournes.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper correspondent and law agent, against the defendant, who is the proprietress of the well-known provincial journal called the *Queen Observer*, to recover damages, laid at £100, for an alleged libel published therein. Issue in fact was joined, the defence pleaded being, firstly, a denial that the article was libellous, and, secondly, a traverse of the defamatory sense imputed to it in the summons and plaint. The article in question was in the nature of a comment upon certain proceedings which took place in Carrick-on-Suir, between the plaintiff and the defendant's woman named Bridget Maguire was taken into custody at Cootehill by one of the constables, and lodged in jail. On the day following her arrest and imprisonment she complained that while she was in custody the constable had subjected her to bad treatment. Upon this statement an investigation was directed to be held by the authorities, and while the matter was yet pending the plaintiff, who, with other of the inhabitants of Cootehill, took much interest in the affair, wrote to Major-General Larcom, Under Secretary for Ireland, suggesting "that George Vevers, Esq., M.P., in charge of the case, should be directed to attend at the investigation." In reply to this communication, the Under Secretary said he was directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that the suggestion should be complied with. The investigation took place at the Cootehill Petty Sessions, but Mr. Vevers did not attend, and the magistrates, after hearing the case it was dismissed by the bench. Mr. Reddy, however, again addressed the Under Secretary upon the subject of Mr. Vevers's non-attendance, and received a reply stating that he had been prevented from attending owing to an accident which he had met with, and that the case had been investigated by the magistrates the Government declined to direct a re-hearing. Upon these facts the leading article in the *Queen Observer* was written and published on the 28th January, 1860, entitled "Plotting in Cootehill." It stated, amongst other things, that it is only a very short time since a very large force of police and efficient policeman was removed from Cootehill, on the memorial of a publican. We [defendant] regret to state that the inhabitants submitted to have the man sacrificed as a victim of a paltry cabal, and the only protest against this injustice was that which found publicity through the columns of the *Queen Observer* and, although great indignation has been felt at the perpetration of an act which appeared to be nothing less than a gross injustice," &c., &c. The plot then originated, and, attended by a considerable degree of secrecy, was carried on, and an effort has been made by contemptible persons (meaning, amongst others, the plaintiff) to have one more of the very few Protestant police stationed in the town removed."—And our attention has been recently directed to a recorded libel, headed "Plotting in Cootehill," which appeared in a recent number of the "Morning News." The alleged libel then went on to state that the writer believed the "Morning News" had been unmistakably mistaken, and though "anti-Podsantous" in politics, would not allow statements unless compelled on the good faith of the correspondent of that journal, and we [defendant] accordingly hold the 'Morning News' guiltless in the error committed, although its correspondent is that contemptible person again called together by the chairman. They went into a further investigation, and made a report, which was laid on the table, but was not yet printed and circulated. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for him at present to give a public vote of thanks to the Government, on the nights when Government orders had precedence, did not put them down until a late period. He therefore would not recommend the hon. gentleman to found any sanguine hopes on the prospect of his bill coming on at 5 o'clock on Thursday. It was the wish of the Government that the measure should receive attention at as early a period as was consistent with the general arrangement of the business of the House.

The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. LAING moved a vote of £1,900,778 for the packet service.

Mr. COGAN wished to know the reason that the vote for the contract between Galway and New York was omitted. The reason which had been given was, that the contract had not yet commenced; but neither had the increased Holyhead contract commenced, and yet the sum necessary for 10 months at the higher rate was included. It was not dealing fairly with the two companies, and, as a right hon. gentleman had given notice of his intention to divide the committee on the Galway vote he wished the Government to explain why it was postponed.

Mr. LAING said the order in which the votes would be taken would be first the packet service, then the revenue departments—Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post-office—and afterwards the other civil estimates, beginning with classes. With regard to notice not having been given, it was stated by the noble lord at six o'clock that the civil estimates would be proceeded with that evening. With regard to the Galway contract, the reason it was not included in the estimates was that at the time the estimates were prepared and submitted to the House it had not come into operation. The vessels had not then been tendered for survey. A correspondence was pending between the department and the company as to whether the vessels would be ready by the time specified, and the whole subject was before a select committee, who had since reported, although that report had not yet been printed and circulated. The case of Holyhead was very different. That contract was made a considerable time ago, in pursuance of the investigation of a select committee; the steamers were ready, and the only cause of delay was owing to some arrangement respecting the completion of the pier at Holyhead. With regard to the Galway contract, there was no alternative but to postpone it; and, so far from the vote being prejudiced, it was obvious that if it had been inserted the right hon. member for Kilmarnock would have moved that it be struck out, and that a discussion would have been prematurely raised before the report and evidence taken before the select committee were in the hands of members, and before it was finally ascertained that the company were ready to perform the service. Those who were most interested in the vote were of opinion that the question would be more fully and fairly brought before the House by a supplemental estimate rather than under that vote.

Colonel DUNNE wished to have a clear and distinct declaration by the Government that they desired to carry out the contract.

Mr. LAING promised that an opportunity should be given to the House of fully discussing the question of the Galway contract, which would suffer no prejudice from not being introduced into the present series. It was impossible for the Government